The high and Mighty Monarch CHARLES
Late King of England Scotland and
Ireland etc.

P. Stent excudit

FLORUS ANGLICUS:
OR AN EXACT
HISTORY
OF
England,
FROM THE
REIGN
OF
William the Conquerour
to the Death of the Late
KING.

By *Lambert Wood* Gent.

The Second EDITION with ADDITIONS.

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TO THE READER.

FRIENDLY READER,

THou haſt here a ſhort Compendium of the Affairs of England, yet written with ſo much Care and Diligence, that there is nothing almoſt that is wanting in it,

but circumstances, or things not usefull. By this means I suppose, I have spared the Reader both labour and time. For, what will it profit a man to spend his Age in searching out of that which he may have represented to him at an instant? You may with one glance of your Eye runne over all the Writings and Pains taken by many Authours. And that nothing might be wanting, I have drawn forth the

the History *from the very* Infancy *of it, even unto the* Death *of* Charles *the* First, *not following my own* Advice, *but directed by the* Testimony *of them, who, setting aside all* Envy, *were* Reall *and* Eye-Witnesses *of this* Tragedy. *I have offered no* Violence *to the* Truth, *by siding with any part. If I loved the one, I did not hate the other. And if perhaps any* Man (*which in* Novel-

ties is much desired) by hi
future Experience, shall bring
forth the hidden Causes of
things to the clearer Light
I will not refuse to give
Credit to it, so farre is it
from me from believing my
own Report before the Rela-
tion of other Men. That
which pleased me, I think
shall not be distastefull unto
thee. And I hope to reap
the fruit of my Labours in
it, your kinde Acceptance,
which if I may obtain. I aim
a

y his bring s of ght, ive is it my ela- hat hink unto reap s in ce, aim at

at nothing elſe. Judge moderately of the Style, and cenſure it courteouſly. It will not cauſe your Admiration ſhining forth in a Scholaſtick Brightneſſe, it will not retard curious Eyes with the Elegancie of words, and glorying in the wittie choiſe of Sentences. What can I ſay more? It muſt be excuſed. The deſire of Praiſe could not carry me aloft, who want Wings for it. Moderate things pleaſe me, when

I can

To the Reader.

I can reach no higher. Only I abhorre the envy of Detractors, and the quarrelling of carping Momus. *Having premiſed thus much, I ſhall remain*

A true Friend to my Countrey

Lambert Wood.

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AN EXACT HISTORY OF England.

Concerning the first Kings of the Britans.

Britany of old, was subject, not to one, but to divers Kings. The Names of four of them are called by *Cæsar*, *Cingetorix*, *Carvilius*, *Taximagulus*, and *Segonax*; whereupon the Conqueſt of the *Romans* over them was more ſure, though it were longer in doing; for whilſt they fought all ſeverally, they are generally overcome: Yet the

Britans did ever now and then make some resistance, hardly submitting their necks to anothers Government: Amongst whom, for her Noble enterprize, *Vaodicia* the Queen was most remarkable; who, with her two Daughters, Virgins, having formerly been forced by the *Roman* Souldiery, in revenge for her Chastity abused, raised a mighty Army, and overthrew the Enemy with a great slaughter; yet the fortune of the Warre changing afterwards, she escaped bondage provided for her, by drinking poison. This *Island* was subject to the *Roman* Government five hundred years. but discord creeping in at home, they left this place of their own accord, which they had won with so much labour; yet they took such *Britans* along with them, which they thought most fit for Warre, part whereof were slain in the Warre, part were consumed with hunger and want, and part of them transported themselves into that place in *France* for their safety, which from them is called *Britany*.

The *Picts* and *Scots*, they strive to enter upon the Countrey thus forsaken; whom to resist, they chose *Vortigernus* Earl of *Cornwall* for their King, and implored the help of the *Saxons* or *Angle-Saxons*, a Warlick Nation in *Germany*, who were promiscuously called by that Name: These with *Hengist* and *Horsus* their Leaders,

Leaders, made haste into *England* with an Army of nine thousand men; by whose Valor, the *Scotch* and *Picts* were overcome in a pitched Battel. From hence arose so great an opinion of the *Saxons*, that they were held for Angels, as it were, sent from heaven; and they were received into society, by granting part of this Island unto them.

Also *Vortigernus* being taken with the beauty of *Rovena*, the Daughter of *Hengist*, easily obtained her for his Wife. *Hengist*, not a little elevated by this Success, forgetting his own Countrey, supposed himself to be King of *Britany*; calling therefore not a few of his Countreymen out of *Saxony*, he attempted to gain the Land by force. But the Nobility of the Land foreseeing these undertakings, they thrust *Vortigernus*, an Uxorious King, from his Throne, and they create his son *Vortimer* King. He suddenly picking up what Souldiers he could, went against the Enemy, near *Alesford*, where in a single fight, on one side *Caligarnus* Brother of *Vortimer*, on the other side *Horsus* Brother to *Hengist* were slain. The *Saxons* were compelled to forsake all *Britany*, or else a Territory was granted to them in *Tennet*, where they found no quiet. *Vortimer*, to whom *Britany* now was indebted for her liberty, having reigned four years, was poysoned by *Rovena*,

the Wife of *Vortigernus*; and the Nobility are perswaded by a crafty woman, to recal their former King *Vortigernus*. This being done, *Hengist* growing more bold by the favour of his Son in Law, levies a new Army, and again attempts to invade *Britany*, cunningly pretending that he came not to wage Warre with the *Britans*, but to fetch *Rovena*, and to make a continual League with them. The false Name of League displeased not, the *Britans* came unarmed to the place appointed, but the *Saxons* came armed with short skeens under their garments; by this fraud these unprepared people were overcome without great contest, three hundred of the Nobility were slain, the King himself was taken, and obtained his liberty by the Provinces of *Kent*, *Suffolk*, *Sussex*, and *Norfolk*, but he himself fled into *Wales*. In the mean while an infinite number of *Saxons* arrived in *Britany*, and they overflow the whole Island like a sudden Deluge: untill such time as *Aurelius Ambrosius* a *Roman* born, yet very affectionate to the *Britans*, landed in *Britany* with a great multitude of people; and at first, he sets upon King *Vortigernus* suddenly, who was doubtless the cause of all these troubles; and besieging him in a certain Castle, he put fire to it, and consumed him with the Fort. After this he holds the *Saxons* play enough, not in one Bit-

tel alone; but at length he is miserably destroyed by a *Saxon*, that was suborned to give him poison to drink, when he had been Ruler over the affairs of *Britany* thirty two years.

Uter succeeded him in the Kingdom, or as some will have it, *Pendragon* the *Britan*, so called, because he was wont to wear the Dragons Head of Gold in his Banner, which is at this day an Ensign of Honour to the *English*. He also overthrow the pride of the *Saxons* in divers Battels, untill the eighteenth year of his Reign, poyson being cast into a Well (the water whereof he daily drank of) he was killed also.

Arthur succeeded him, who was born of a fair and Noble Woman, which was Wife to the Duke of *Cornwall*. This *Arthur* being of wonderfull force, killed eight hundred *Saxons* with his own hand, and did many other admirable things; he also set up the Order of the Round Table, but afterwards being wounded in Battell, he died in the twenty sixth year of his Reign.

Constantinus succeeded him, and *Aurelius Conanus* Nephew to *Arthur* followed him, *Vortiporus* followed *Conanus*, then *Malgo Conanus*, afterward *Carelicus*, *Cadvanus* succeeded *Carelicus*, and after him *Cadwallus*, and *Cadwallader*, who was the last of the *British* Kings;

for leaving his Grandfathers Kingdom of his own accord, he ſailed into *Britany* in *France*, by whoſe abſence the courage of the *Saxons* grew ſo great, that coming in with great multitudes, they vanquiſhed the *Britans*, that were now without a King, and they eaſily brought the whole Iſland under their Juriſdiction. *Cadwallader* ſtriving to ſtand againſt their violence, was admoniſhed (as it is ſuppoſed) from Heaven, to go to *Rome*, and to betake himſelf to a ſpiritual life, where he died a Monk. The *Saxons* being now Maſters of all, divide this vaſt Iſland into ſeven Kingdoms, and as many Kings; yet he that was moſt powerfull was called King of *England*, ſo that it is apparent enough that in this Heptarchy there was a Monarchy. And now the Chriſtian Religion had taken no ſmall root, (the clouds of Heatheniſh Errours being diſperſed) by D^r *Auſtin*, the *Engliſh* Apoſtle, as they called him: And this light was received by the *Engliſh* men with ſo great Zeal, that they ſtrove to enter their Names, built Churches, and performed Divine duties.

The *Saxon* Government flouriſhed exceedingly under this Heptarchy for a long time; untill that inteſtine Warre roſe amongſt them, and brought all things under the power of the *Weſt-Saxons*. For *Egbert*, King of the *Weſt-Saxons*,

Saxons, when he had by Arms ſubdued four Kingdoms, and was in hope to overcome the other two; in memory of his Countrey, after the name of *Britans* and *Saxons*, he commanded that all the Inhabitants ſhould be called *Engliſh-men*, and the Countrey *England*.

Now the affairs of the *Engliſh* ſeemed to be at the height, when they were next to their ruine; ſo falſe is the appearance of all humane things, that when they glitter moſt, they may be ſuppoſed to be in the declining. For the *Danes* playing the Pirats about the *Engliſh* Coaſts for a long time, at laſt by force they enter the Land, *Angarus* and *Hubo* being their Captains, and they waſted the Countrey miſerably, ſparing neither ſacred nor common, which is apparent by a moſt famous example of the holy Virgins of *Coldingham*, who to preſerve their purity, diſmembred their bodies. For foreſeeing the violence of the mad Souldiers every where, they cut off their own noſtrils and their upper lips, that being like to Monſters, they might mitigate the diſhoneſt laſciviouſneſs of an unbeleeving Nation. The Kings of the *Mercians* and *Eaſtern Engliſh* were killed by them; and their Kingdoms were poſſeſſed with no ſmall part of *Northumberland*: at laſt to repreſs the Inſolency of theſe *Danes*, a great Tribute was laid upon the people, which

was commonly called *Dan* or *Dans-gelt*. At length they were valiantly repulsed by *Alfred* King of the *West-Saxons*, and are driven out of all *Mercia*. Upon his Victories *Edward* his Sonne succeeding, subdued the East part of *England*, driving out the *Danes*. But *Adelstan* this Kings Bastard Sonne, cast such a fear upon them, that they yeelded not only *Northumberland*, but also all *England* unto him; and some of them became his Subjects willingly. But *Ethelrede* a weak and sluggish King reigning, taking heart again, they once more invade the Land, spoil and waste it miserably, whereby the *English* were provoked to conspire together, and so in one night they killed all the *Danes*, through the whole Island, and quencht so great a fire with the bloud of the Authors of it. *Swain* King of *Denmark*, being urged with this great slaughter of his Subjects, invades *England* with a mighty Army. He puts *Ethelrede* to flight, and brought the whole Land under his Obedience, and by his death he passed it over to his Sonne *Canutus*, who fought with *Ethelrede* (who came back again with his Son *Edmundus*) upon a changeable fortune, and left his two Sons to succeed him. *Harold* his Bastard, and *Canutus* the Bold; But when they were dead, the Kingdom returned again unto the *English*, who shook off the *Danish* Yoke: and *Edward*

 Son

Son to *Ethelred* was made King. Now it was that *England* began to take breath; but as it commonly fals out, idleneſs became the ruine of many: The lazy Prieſts, for the moſt part, being at eaſe, took care of all things but their Office. The people being more diſſolute with Luxury, grew contemptible by ſluggiſh dulneſs; Learning decayed, the Commonwealth waſted with divers Vices, Pride and Negligence had made a ready path for their Ruine.

Of the firſt Norman *King* WILLIAM *the Conquerour.*

Anno 1067.

EDward the *Confeſſor* laſt dead, whilſt he lived in *Normandy*, had promiſed after his Deceaſe, the Kingdom of *England* to *William* Duke of *Normandy*, as he was his Kinſman and near of Blood, yet that *William* was a Baſtard Sonne of *Robert* King of *Normandy*, begot on a Countrey Maid. But *Harold* the Sonne of *Godwin* Earl of *Kent*, a bold man, and a good Souldier, poſſeſſed himſelf, by force, of the Kingdom, during the *Inter-regnum*, not waiting for the conſent of the Nobility, though his Brother

ther *Tosto* strove against him all he could, and made Warre with him; but at *York* he lost his life in a pitched Battell. In the mean while, *William* Duke of *Normandy*, depending on his right, raising an Army, came for *England* to the *South-Saxons*: *Harold* hearing of his arrivall, though his Souldiers were tired with a late fight, sets up his Standard against his new guest *William*. Not farre from *Hastings* they fought a sore Battel; but fortune turning against the *English*, *Harold* driven forward with a Warlike fury, riding into the midst of the Enemies, and fighting valiantly, was slain, and a great number of his men were slain with him. *William* the Conquerour presently brings his Conquering Banners to *London*, and is proclaimed King by the people that remained, having got a Kingdom by a lawfull Victory, which (as he said) was given him by God. This King (which is the use for Conquerours to do) abolishing forthwith all the Customs of the *English* Nation, and the greatest part of their Laws, brought in immediately his own Countrey fashions, and commanded that all Causes whatsoever should be pleaded in *French*: And excluding all the *English* that had born Arms against him out of their Patrimonies, he disposed of all their Demeans, Lands, Fields, and the rest of their Goods amongst his Souldiers

for

for a reward of their Victory; but reserving to himself the direct Principality and Homage, held to Himself and his Heirs, as a tenure from the Crown; so that none but the King should be the right and true Lord of any thing. Also he caused a Seal to be made for himself, wherein was engraved, *By this acknowledg* William *of* Normandy *to be your Patron:* but on the other side was engraven, *By this Seal you must know that the same is King of* England. Having thus subdued the power of the Laity, he turns himself to the Clergy, and made an Edict, That no *English* Monk should be capable of any secular Dignity, disdaining the facilness of *Canutus*, who was formerly King, who had continued the honours entire to the people whom he had subdued; by which lenity the Inhabitants growing bold, after his death easily expelled forreigners, and recovered their former Liberty.

Then he appeased the approaching Warre of the *Danes*, by giving them money, that he might enjoy it peaceably upon any rate. And hence it was that the *English* were in no fear at all of the *Danes* that formerly so much infested them: yet they were not so free from troubles, but that here or there, there were some tumults amongst the people, that were hardly suppressed and overcome, but the windy faction was soon dispersed.

The

The greatest matter was the Rebellion of his Sonne *Robert* in *Normandy*, because it was most against Nature. This Sonne at the Instigation of *Philip* King of *France*, demanded this Dukedom of his Father, as his proper Right; and without more words enters upon *Normandy* by force of Arms. It is true, his Father had promised him this Territory, but the Son was weary of delay, nor would he longer forbear from the Government he hoped for. The King hearing of his Sons Enterprize, suddenly goes against him with a gallant Army; They meet in Battel, the Son unhorses his Father, and wounds him in the Arm. But when he knew his Fathers voice, alighting from his own horse, he raised his Father from the ground, and kneeling down before him, craved pardon for his boldness, which he obtained presently, his Father embracing him in his Arms. However he seemed thus to have appeased his Fathers wrath, yet God never suffering such faults to go unpunished, he had no good luck ever after. *William*, by such clemency, was miraculously eminent, in other cases, raising not a few of his adversaries, (a rare example) to the greatest Dignities, as if he endeavoured by his gentleness to mitigate their fierce spirits, and to calm their rebellious mindes, that they might be eminent in their duty to their Benefactor, as he was in bestowing

benefits

benefits on his enemies, and ſhould bluſh to deny Obedience unto him, whom they had offended, without danger. Having conquered therefore the Rebels, partly by good turns, partly by the Sword, he at length endeavours to enlarge his Kingdom, bringing *Wales* under his Command, and cauſing *Malcom* King of *Scots* to do him Homage, and ſo adding new Countries, he rewarded *England* for the Crown they granted to him. Yet leaſt the frowardneſs of his newly conquered Subjects ſhould grow inſolent, he laid upon them Taxes and Tributes that were not very light, and for the honour of his own Country, he made the Laws to be debated in the *French* Tongue, and he bridled the haughtineſs of the Monks. Only the men of *Kent* held their old Cuſtoms: For the King upon a certain time journeying toward *Dover*, was handſomly circumvented by the Inhabitants of *Kent*, carrying boughs cut down from the Trees, and they would not let him depart untill he had granted them the enjoyment of their Ancient Cuſtoms. Alſo he was indulgent to the *Londoners*, to let them enjoy the priviledges they had in the time of *Edward* the Confeſſor; but he forbad the Nobility from hunting of Deer, reſerving thoſe ſports for himſelf only.

He diſpoſed no leſs of Church Affairs, compoſing a difference between the Archbiſhops of

Canterbury

Canterbury and *York*, for that this was subject to that; and ever after the Archbishop of *York* was called Primate of *England*, and the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, Primate of all *England*. Also he made the Churches of *Scotland* to be under the Primate of *York*, as the Churches of *England* were under *Canterbury*.

Though he seemed to curb the insolency of the Clergy, he had them yet in great esteem: For *Aldred* Archbishop of *York* being angry, because he could not obtain what he asked, and offering to go away in a fury, the King not enduring the hatred of that Prelate, fell down at his knees, and humbly asked forgiveness of him. The Bishop being admonished to raise up the King, answered, *No*, but said, *He shall feel what it is to offend* St *Peter*. By the largeness of his Benefits he shewed forth the love he bare unto Churchmen, building innumerable Churches for the service of God, with Monasteries and other sacred Houses.

About the end of his Life and Kingdom he placed his two Sons *Robert* and *Henry*, almost in equal power over *Normandy*. There arose on a day a quarrel between *Henry*, and *Lewis* the *Dolphin* of *France*, playing at Tables, which was the cause of a great contention between the *French* and the *Normans*: The *Dolphin* drawing *Robert* on his side, enters *Normandy*

mandy with an Army. *William* forthwith having his Navy ready, ſails into *Normandy*, and with no difficulty, reducing his Son *Robert* to his former obedience, he marched to *Roan*, that he might finde the *French*-men work; when he was weary with toyling, being very fat, he made an halt a while: The *French* derided *William* becauſe he was ſick, and by reaſon of his fat belly, ſpeaking ſcoffingly, *That he was with childe and ready to be delivered.* When this jeer was told to *William*, he anſwered, *If pleaſe God that I ever recover of this child birth, I will burn a thouſand lights to God in token of my thankfulneſs.* Nor was it long before he entred the Territories of *France*, and waſted all with fire and ſword. Yet ſhortly after, falling into a relapſe of the ſame weakneſs, he died at *Roan*: His followers not only forſook him being dead, but ſpoiled him of what he had. And his Body unfortunately, being thrice forſaken, at laſt, was let down into his own Monument, but not entire.

WILLIAM

William the second King of England.

Anno 1088.

William whose sirname was *Rufus*, the third Son, succeeded the Conquerour. The beginning of his Reign was unquiet and troublesom, his Brother *Robert* being offended with him, for taking the succession from him; the Nobility being divided, and conspiring his destruction. But he freed himself of all this danger, partly by force, partly by rewards, and partly by Arms, so that he pacified them all.

But the greater Tempest was threatned from *Scotland*, now ready to arise, for *Malcom* King of the *Scots*, though he ought Homage to the *English*, conjecturing, amongst so many troubles, that he had now a fit opportunity to be prosperous in his business, with great force entred *Northumberland*, and with fire and sword he consumed all he met with; and loaded with spoils, he returned into his Countrey. But *William* having provided an Army, invaded *Scotland*, and subduing *Malcom*, brought him at last to his obedience, and made him give Hostages for security.

Robert

Robert the Kings Brother once more proclaims Warre againſt him, becauſe he paid him not the money they were agreed upon; and the King of *France* taking his part, he took ſome Towns by Force from his Brother, which of Right belonged to him. But *William* bribed the *French* King, and ſo depriving his Brother of all help, he eaſily compelled him to crave pardon for his Retractayners.

But that all things might take their turns, *Malcom*, taking occaſion of raiſing Arms from the contempt of the *Engliſh*, provoked *William* by a new injury, ſpoyling his Countrey: But when, being loaden with the ſpoil, he thought to return home, by chance being intercepted by Ambuſh, he loſt his Life, and the Prize he had got. But yet this put not an end to the Troubles, for the *Welſh* ſetting upon the King already incumbred, depopulated his Territories in the way, whom at laſt *William* overcame in a ſucceſsfull Battel.

In the mean while *Robert Mowbray*, by whoſe valour *Malcom* was ſubdued, ſuppoſing himſelf to be deſpiſed, or not ſo much honoured as he deſerved, procuring ſome other Noblemen to joyn with him, riſeth up againſt his Sovereign; but the King ſuddenly falling upon the ſmall number of the Conſpirators, eaſily put an end to this tumultuous Warre, taking *Mowbray*

priſoner. Yet leaſt the *Welſh* ſhould riſe agai afreſh, however their ſtubbornneſs was beate down, and ſhould occaſion greater danger *William* now endeavours wholly to Conque them, invading their Kingdom, and buildin of Bulwarks; But when this Warre proved t be tedious, the Buſineſs being recommended t *Hugh* Earl of *Shropſhire*, and to the Earl o *Cheſter*, the King left them: They cruelly hand led the *Welſh*, cutting off their Noſtrils and thei Ears, untill ſuch time as the Earl of *Shropſhir* being ſlain, *Hugh* Count of *Cheſter*, killing the King of *Wales*, obtain'd a full Victory ove them.

Whilſt *Lanfranc* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* lived, he was ruled as with a Bridle, but after he was dead, being, as it were, freed from all bands, the State of the Church being oppreſſed, he began to rage with immoderate Tributes, and hard Laws: Now was the firſt time that all Eccleſiaſtical Preferments were ſet to ſale, and any thing was lawfull for Money. Yet the Tyranny of this King was not wholly void of doing good, for he gave freely to a poor Monk a Benefice, for which two others contended violently, beating the Bargain with great ſummes of Money.

However all theſe vices were made good by his great Magnanimity, for hearing of the ſiege

of

of the Town of *Mantium*, breaking through a Wall, that he might the ſooner enter, none following him, but ſuch as were couragious like himſelf, and deſpiſing the danger of the turbulent Sea, he came unexpected, and freed the place, putting the Enemy to flight, and taking their Captain priſoner, who was *Helias* Earl of *Fleſcia*. That Earl when he ſaw himſelf captivated, imputed this his misfortune to the unlooked for arrival of the King, threatning great matters againſt the King, if he were once at Liberty, whereupon he was ſet free to do what he could.

Alſo he ſhewed a wonderful example of notable courage at a Fort call'd St *Michael*'s Mount, for he was ſuddenly ſet upon by three Cavaliers, and although he was already unhorſed, he defended himſelf valiantly with his Saddle for a Target, and his drawn Sword, untill ſuch time as he was reſcued by his followers. When as thoſe that accompanied him, found fault with his too great care for his Saddle, *Yes*, ſaith he, *I would rather have loſt my life, than have left that to the ſcorn of the Enemy*.

He was faithfull in his promiſe, betwixt both in continence, he neither deſpiſed, nor yet adored Religion, but he was extream covetous. This was the firſt King of *England* that would look into the faults of the Clergy, and reſerved

to himself the punishing of them, neglecting t
Bishop of *Rome*.

Last of all, being much given to hunting, h
was unhappily slain by an Arrow that rebou
ed from the Back of a Stag. The foreshewi
signs of his unhappy end being foreseen, but n
regarded.

Henry *the* First, *King of* England.

Anno 1101.

Henry the First succeeded his Brother, bo
of *William* in *England*, not a Duke but
King. Who in the absence of his elder Broth
Robert, either invaded the Kingdom, or pr
cured it with money, or obtained it by the f
vour of the people; for he was more Learn
than all his Brothers, and was so much the mo
dear to the people. He made good the Kin
dom he had got with fraud, by good Dee
Gentleness, and just Punishments: He eve
where preferred Learned men for places in t
Church; He removed such as were unlearn
and unworthy from their places: He mitiga
the more severe Laws, and abolished h
Customs. He granted the Nobility free leave
hun

hunt; and with his bounty he ſo won the hearts of all. And becauſe he knew that the *Scotch* were his ill-willers, he made Peace with them, and to bind the League the faſter, he took *Maud* the ſiſter of King *Edgar* to be his Wife. That which hapned to his Father and to his Brothers, hapned to him, to have the firſt ſucceſs of Warre from his own kindred. Namely, the Biſhop of *Durrham* being the firſt mover of it (whom he had caſt into priſon for exacting too great Tributes) who had eſcaped his Keepers by reaſon of their neglect, his Brother *Robert* Duke of *Normandy* is ſtirred up to wage War with *Henry*, and to recover his right. *Robert* was now ready in *England* with an Army, and the day for the Battel was appointed, whenas the Heralds were ſent up and down, at laſt Peace is agreed upon, twenty thouſand Franks being granted yearly to *Robert*, and hopes of ſucceſſion, ſhould he out-live his Brother *Henry*.

This danger ſcarce diſpelled, another fals upon the neck of it: For *Robert Bellamy* Earl of *Shrewſbury*, for no other cauſe but envy, inviting the *Welſh* to his aid, makes War againſt the King: But this ſtopped him not, for raiſing an Army ſuddenly, he put the *Welſh* to flight, he intercepted *Robert*, and confiſcating all his Goods, ſent him into Baniſhment: For to puniſh Traitors with death was not yet the faſhion.

The third tempeſt aroſe from *William* Earl of *Mortaine* and of *Cornwall* the Kings Uncle, he being angry with his Couſin for denying him the County of *Kent*, endeavours by treachery to draw the Shire unto himſelf; but his Treaſon being diſcovered, for one County that he thought to win he loſt two.

Henry that was hitherto on the defenſive part, now takes up Arms willingly againſt his Brother *Robert*, being offended at ſome ſcoff of his, and levying an Army, he entred *Normandy*, and became Maſter of it all, ſcarce leaving ſo much as *Roan* to his Brother, and ſo he retreated for *England*. *Robert* had made trial of his ſeverity, and was reſolved to make proof of his levity, whereupon he follows after his Brother into *England*, and very ſubmiſſive, deſires pardon for his ſawcineſs. But *Henry*, either offended with the now freſh injury of his Brother, or elſe affecting the Dukedom of *Normandy*, neglected the prayers of his Brother. *Robert* being impatient of this ſcorn, returns for *Normandy*, and once more raiſing an Army, attempts a Warre againſt his Brother; but he coming ſucceſsfully upon *Robert* with a ſufficient Force, providently ſuppreſſed the miſchief in the birth, but not without blood; and he carried his Brother Captive into *England*, and putting out his eyes, he held him priſoner to the day of his death.

By

By this ſucceſs he grew Magnificent, whence aroſe envy againſt him: For *Fulck* Duke of *Anion*, *Baldwin* Earl of *Flanders*, and *Lewis* ſirnamed the *Groſs*, King of *France*, entring a League, with joynt Forces, they endeavour to reſtore to *William* the Sonne of *Robert* the Land of his Grandfather. *Henry* preſently tranſports his Forces into *Normandy*, and encountring the Battel, put the *French* to flight, and after that he had diverſly made trial of Fortune: In fine, Peace is confirmed between the Duke of *Anion* and *Henry*, which is confirmed by Marriage betweene *William* the Kings Son, and the ſaid Dukes Daughter. After this Peace followed between both theſe Kings, the Dukedom of *Normandy* being granted to *William* the Son of *Henry*, doing Homage for it. And thus by continuance of time, all the firſt-born Sons of the Kings of *England* are ſtyled Dukes of *Normandy*. But *Charles* Earl of *Flanders*, being wickedly ſlain at *Bruſſels*, leaving no other Heir, *William* the Son of *Robert*, who was the next right Heir to it (for that he was from the blood of *Maud* Daughter to *Baldwin*, and Wife to *William* the Conquerour) was elevated to this Dignity, who growing inſolent with this proſperity, endeavours to recover *Normandy* his Patrimony by his Grandfather, which he brought to paſs with no great difficulty, by aſ-

ſiſtance of the *French* King; but receiving a wound in one of his hands, which was very ſmal, and afterwards rankling, he loſt both his Life and Patrimony by it,

Peace being confirmed abroad, yet *Henry* was toſſed at home with civil Commotions, *Wales* being entred into a Conſpircy, whereupon he purſuing the Rebels, erring in his paſſage, he fell into a ſtraight place, and redeemed, yet not without danger, a thouſand Sheep and Oxen from them. And theſe were the Wars he had both at home and abroad.

He ſeldom or never Taxed the Land: He made none but good Laws: He was the firſt that ordained the convening of the ſeveral Orders, which is now called a Parliament. He puniſhed Theeves, and falſe Coyners with ſevere juſtice: He diminiſhed the power of the Pope in his Dominions, and ſuch Suits as were decided in *England*, he forbad to be called back to *Rome* without his cognizance thereof, the Pope not ſpeaking any thing againſt it. But a greater Controverſie aroſe concerning Eccleſiaſtical Promotions, both of them ſtanding ſtoutly for his own Intereſt: But the King not regarding the Pope, held in his own hands the power of diſpoſing and confirming Offices.

If he were over-luxurious, yet he was noble in his choice, not loving every one in extreams.

He

He had no lawfully begotten Sons, but he had many Baſtards, whereupon he endeavoured by all means to eſtabliſh the Government in *Maud* and her Daughters, but all in vain; *Stephen* ſucceeding, who was born from *Adela*, Daughter to *William* the Conquerour, excluding *Maud* his Wife and Daughter, which firſt married *Henry* the fourth the *Roman* Emperour, and he being dead, ſhe was married to *Jeffrey Plantagenet*, the Sonne of *Fulc* the Duke of *Anion*.

At laſt, by reaſon of ſome quarrel with the Duke of *Anion* he fell into grief of mind, whence followed a great weakneſs of his body, by over-eating of Eels, and thence he fell into a burning Feaver, and ſo died after he had reigned thirty five years, being the laſt of the *Norman* Kings.

STEPHEN *King of* England.

Anno 1136.

HEnry being dead, *Stephen* upon a doubtfull Title, and his elder Brothers delaying, firſt poſſeſſing, ſucceeded. He won the *Engliſh*, partly by promiſes, partly by Benevolence, to which was added his Title of Inheritance. Having

ving laid hold on the Kingdom by promiſes, he endeavours to make it good by courteſie. He took off the heavieſt Taxes, and granted his own Right to the Clergy, which the former Kings kept to themſelves. Alſo he would that Churchmen ſhould be free from yeelding Obedience to the temporal Magiſtrate: Thus he won the people and the Church-men, and the Nobility, by granting them free leave to Hunt, and liberty to build Caſtles. His Brother *Theobald*, who by his Birthright was next to the Crown, he pacified by a yearly Penſion.

Moreover, to win the good will of ſtrangers, he obtained for his Sonne *Euſtachius*, *Conſtance* the Daughter of *Lewis* King of *France*: yet he did not more by that Marriage, than by Treaſures ſtrengthen himſelf in the Kingdom of King *Henry*, which he ſpent not luxuriouſly, but to levy Souldiers, and to wage Warre with.

He was ſcarce Crowned, before he was forced to fall to his Arms; for *David* King of *Scotland*, ſtriving to aſſert the Intereſt of *Maud* the Empreſs, proclaimed Warre againſt *Stephen*, and poſſeſſed himſelf of the Towns of *Carlile* and *New-caſtle*. *Stephen* marched againſt him with a great Army, and granting *Cumberland* to *David*, and the County of *Huntington* to his Sonne, he put by a Tempeſt that was coming

ing

ing on, without any bloodshed at all.

Not long after he was shaken with Civil Commotions, greater than before, for when he was sickly, he was reported by some to be dead; whereupon the Nobles, abusing their Castles to the Kings ruine, conspired together, and endeavour to get the Kingdom into their own power. *Stephen*, least by delay the danger should get strength, partly by his Captains, partly with his own hand, he subdued the boldness of the Rebels. He marched against *Baldwin* the Ringleader of the Conspirators, and driving him out of *Oxford*, he pursues him as farre as the Isle of *Wight*, and forcing him from thence, he enjoyned him perpetual banishment. He was scarce quiet at home, but a Warre from abroad puts him to further trouble. For *Jeffrey Plantagenet*, relying on the Title of *Maud* his Wife, invades *Normandy* with offensive Arms, and strives to possess himself of his Grandfathers Territories. *Stephen* quickly levying an Army, hastens thither, they having fought in divers small skirmishes, come to an agreement, namely, that *Jeffrey* should abstain from all Title and Right, *Stephen* paying to him an annuity of thirty five thousand Franks: When he returned, he found the Kingdom full of Warre and Tumults; for the Nobility enter upon a Conspiracy, because the King kept not his promises, and every one

of

of them, makes War in his own Dominions. Al
David King of *Scotland*, forgetfull of his Cov
nant, enters upon *Northumberland*, and miserab
made havock of all by fire and sword, he neith
spared women nor innocent children, he kils t
Priests before the Altars, the sacred Virgins a
ravished in the Churches.

The King to oppose himself against the greate
danger, first bends his Forces against the *Scot*
But the Warre during long, giving comman
to *Thurstin* Archbishop of *York* to wage Wa
with the *Scots*, he returned home that he migh
tame the rest of the Rebels, which by force o
Arms, by Promises, and by his Benevolence
he at last reclaimed. *Thurstin* in the mean time
joyning Battel, subdued the *Scots*, and slew
them with a great slaughter, for eleven thousan
Scots were slain in the fight, besides those tha
ran away, and were killed in the pursuit. Th
King being made more bold by this success, en
ters now with Arms upon *Scotland*, and afflicte
David with a sore loss, and compelled him t
beg for Peace, which at last he yeelded to; *Ste*
phen taking *Henry* the Son to *David* for Hostage.
Stephen returning laid siege to *Ludlow*, the Re
ceptacle for the Conspirators, and with his own
hand he freed *Henry* whom he had taken for a
Pledge.

The most cruel Tempest followed this for-
tune,

une, for *Maud* requiring her Right, arrived n *England*: *Stephen* hearing this, layes ſiege to *Arundel*-Caſtle, where by chance ſhe harbour-d her ſelf; but in this deſperate ſiege, water being all ſpent, *Maud* delivers up the Caſtle, having leave given her to retire towards *Briſtol*.

In the mean while he quickly removes to *Lincoln*, taken by *Randulph* Sonne to *Robert* Earl of *Gloceſter*, and environs it with a ſiege: The Earls of *Cheſter* and *Gloceſter*, endeavouring to free the City, fight with *Stephen* hand to hand; in which fight, *Stephen* is taken priſoner, after that he had given wonderfull arguments of his proweſs; and he is brought before *Maud*, who ſent him toward *Briſtol* to be impriſoned, and ſhe in the mean while poſſeſſeth the Kingdom, entring *London* as Conquerour in Triumph.

But *Maud* or *Mathilde*, the Wife of *Stephen*, hearing of the Kings misfortune, humbly intreated *Maud*, that ſhe being of a long time weary of the Government, might have liberty to live with her Husband a private life. Alſo the *Londoners*, they require their ancient Laws which they enjoyed under *Edward* the *Confeſſor*; but *Maud* would grant neither. *Maud* not enduring the high ſtomack of *Mathilde*, and deteſting ignoble ſervitude, cals for *Euſtachius* her

her Son, with a select company of Souldi
out of *Kent* to *London*, who joyning with t
Londoners, that were wonderfully offended th
their suits were denied them, also fortifyi
himself with the help of the Bishop of *Winch*
ster, they fall upon the Army of *Mathild*
which fled privately to *Oxford*, and asked n
help in vain of *David* King of *Scotland*, b
whose assistance her Army being encreased, sh
besieged *Wincheſter*: But the Queen with he
Son *Enstachius*, falling on her Fortress
overcame *Mathilde* in a pitched Battel, an
took *Robert* Son to *Mathilde*, but *Mathild*
her self escaped luckily. A Treaty for Peac
followed this Fortune, whereby *Robert* on th
one hand, *Stephen* on the other are set at liberty;
but there was no other Condition agreed upon,
wherefore the Trumpet sounds again to Warre,
and *Stephen* being now free, besieges *Mathilde*
at *Oxford*; But she despising danger, passed
through his Army in the night. Yet she was so
frighted with the present danger, that she ever
after forbare to make Warre with him, leaving
the Charge of the whole Business to her Sonne
Henry.

In the mean while the City of *Lincoln* was
valiantly defended against the King. But at
last the Earl willingly yeelded to the King, desi-
ring reconciliation; yet *Stephen* entertained
him

im not ſo courteouſly, but ſpoil'd the miſera-
le Earl of all his Eſtate; by which perjury
e did not a little alienate the mindes of his
ubjects.

Henry by the death of his Father *Jeffrey*, having
ot the Dukedom of *Anion* and of *Aquitan*, and
with his Wife *Eleonar* the County of *Poictiers*,
y a freſh attempt, but with a few Souldiers, ſails
or *England*, hoping at laſt to regain his Grand-
fathers Kingdom. He was no ſooner landed,
but his Friends came flocking to him every way,
nd being fortified with new helps, he layes ſiege
o *Malmſbury*, but the King coming upon him
with more Forces, overcame the fewer Forces of
he Enemy.

Here is a thing to be rightly wonder'd at,
amongſt drawn Swords Peace began to ſhew her
ſelf, *Stephen* procured reſt by granting, which
he could not obtain by Victories; and *Henry*
obtained that Kingdom peaceably, which he
ſought for by Warre. For whilſt here and
here, with equal endeavours they wage Warre,
Euſtachius ſuddenly died, and *Stephen* being
deprived of an Heir to ſucceed him, being over-
come with mourning, he willingly entred Con-
ditions of Peace with *Henry* and *Mathilde*,
whereby he aſſigned his Enemy to be his Suc-
ceſſour, and adopted him for his Son, being
he had none nearer of blood unto him; ſo

little

little Faith or Constancy is there in humane A
fairs, they that but now fought with all the
might, do now embrace one the other, and *St*
phen recovers his lost Son, by adopting his En
my. So *Henry* seeking so great a Kingdom b
War, found both the Kingdom and a Father i
Peace.

The Affairs of *England* were too troublesom
for *Stephen* to exact Tribute from his Subject
yet he abundantly recompensed this loss, b
storing the Exchequer with the goods of the Re
bels. He made no Laws, when as by reason of
continual War, he seemed more ready to receiv
than to give: Yet he had no greater Victory tha
over the Clergy, whose obstinacy and pride h
regulated, aud made them good Subjects. He tha
had lived in War and Contention, ought not to
dy without trouble and neglect; for he had scarc
made Peace with *Henry*, but he was afresh seize
on by his old disease of the Emrods and the Cho
lick, having not been free from Warre one Year,
he died at *Dover*.

HENRY *the Second, King of* England.

Anno 1155.

Stephen being now dead, *Henry* Duke of *Anion* ſucceeded him in the Throne, as he and King *Stephen* had agreed. He behaved himſelf wiſely when he began to Reign, chooſing the wiſeſt men for his Counſellors, expelling ſtrangers that came in hopes of rapine, eſpecially thoſe of *Flanders*, demoliſhing the Caſtles that the Nobility had built, at the connivance of King *Stephen*, which they had often abuſed to Sedition. The Laws alſo that were faulty, during the time of War, he reduced to their former Integrity, and he baniſhed ſome of the Nobility for perjury. The Demeans which were beſtowed upon thoſe that were unworthy of them, by Licence from King *Stephen*, he took to himſelf, and ſo he ſpared his Subjects from Tributes, thinking it ſafer to offend a few than many. He had yet no Competitors, and ſo was ſafer from Incurſions and Rebellions. The *Welſh* made ſome rude Commotion, who were no ſooner up, but he ſubdued them. He made offenſive Warre againſt *Malcom* King of

Scots, and drove him out by force from *Northumberland*, the City of *Carlile* and *Newcastle*, which King *Stephen* had granted him.

He left him *Huntington* to do him Homage for it, for *David* King of *Scots* sake, who was dead. He took by force from his Brother *Jeffrey*, after his Fathers Death, the Dukedom of *Anion* which his Father had granted him upon intreaty, having the Popes Indulgence to break his Oath.

Then he attempts to take to himself, from *Raymundus* Earl of a place consecrated to Saint *Ægidius*, the Dukedom of *Tholouse*, which of right belonged unto him, and when *Lewis* the King of *France* would help *Raymund*, he waged Warre with them both. Now the Armies were ready for Battel, but at the mediation of friends, Peace is at last concluded, and the County of *Tholouse* is granted to *Raymund* for a time, a Marriage being made between *Henry* King of *Englands* Son, and *Margaret* Daughter to King *Lewis*.

If he managed all things wisely hitherto, now he doth order his matters as foolishly, taking his Son *Henry* into the Government with him. For *Lewis* scorning the pusillanimity of his Son in Law, that he would permit his Father to be equal with him in the Kingdom, and would himself be a Titular King only, he easily inflamed

med his youthfull minde that was ready to take fire with unlawfull deſires. This envy had now broke forth into open hate, and the Son began to cavil at all the Father either did or ſaid. Nor was the Sons Ingratitude unknown to the Father; wherefore Meſſengers being ſent to *Lewis*, he endeavored to oppreſs and extinguiſh thoſe beginnings of Diſcord. But *Lewis* laught at the words of the Embaſſadours, asking ſcornfully, *Why they call'd him their Maſter, who had freely delivered up his Right to his Son*, and ſo diſmiſſed them without any other Anſwer. To this there was joyned the malice of Queen *Eleoner* that ſhe bare him, by reaſon that he loved Whores, whereby ſhe inſtigated her other two Sons, *Richard* and *Jeffrey*, that they ſhould aſſiſt the Son againſt the Father.

They fled to *Henry* into *Normandy*, and conſpire joyntly againſt their Father. Alſo *William* King of *Scotland*, *Hugh* Earl of *Cheſter*, *Roger Mowbray*, *Hugh Bigot* and others fell from him. *Henry* with this Augmentation grew more bold, and now provides open Warre againſt his Father: Fortune was changeable in divers Battels, both courage and fraud being employed in the Wars. But *Richard* who had fallen off from his Father, repenting of his errour, came to him, and craved pardon, which he eaſily obtain'd; at laſt ſome of the Rebels being ta-

ken, and the *Scotch* vanquiſhed, Peace is confirmed between the Father and the Sonne, at the Mediation of *Richard*, *Adela* the Daughter of *Lewis* being married to *Richard*. And ſo *Henry* returned into *England* with his Sons, where *Henry* his eldeſt Sonne died, and his Relict is ſent home again into *France* to her Father, and afterwards ſhe was married to the King of *Hungary*.

But *Richard* taking it ill that his Marriage was ſo long deferred (for the Father by his unlawfull luſt, was ſuppoſed to keep *Adela* for himſelf, continnally putting off the Matrimony) fell again into the ſame Rebellion which he had renounced by Oath. And being confederate with his Brother *John*, and with *Philip* then King of *France*, he makes Warre with his Father, and at *Ments* he beſieged the old King, who ſlipt away in the night, and thought, though in vain, to raiſe the ſiege, at laſt the Town is delivered into the enemies hands, to his greater loſs, becauſe King *Henry* was born in that Town: Wherefore, either by reaſon of his Power broken, or by the loſs of his native City, his Majeſty being eclipſed, he that had hitherto given Laws, was now forced to take Laws from the Enemy. And theſe are the Wars that he waged.

This King ſubdued *Irland*, without ſpilling bleod,

blood, Pope *Hadrian* an *English* man commanding it, and he built a magnificent Palace at *Dublin* for the use of his Posterity.

He augmented his Treasure more by Confiscations and Parsimony, than by Tributes and Imposts. Because he was too sparing toward his children, it is supposed that gave them occasion to revolt, but he left an infinite Treasure when he died, and recompensed abundantly the want they had sustained.

In the beginning of his Reign, he cut off something from the severity of the Laws, and he erected new Tribunals for the use of his Subjects, and he first commanded the Lions to be kept alive in the Tower of *London*, which custom is continued to this day.

He brought the Clergy under the Magistrate, though *Thomas Becket* stood stifly against it, who for that was banished, and received into favour again by the Intercession of the Pope and the King of *France*, but when he would not yeeld to the Kings pleasure, he was miserably butcher'd by four Souldiers of Horse, but after his death he was consecrated for a Saint. *Henry* also being wrapt up with the love of luxury and of whores, had his Wife alwayes his enemy, which he at last imprisoned, because she had suborned her Sons to Rebel.

The *French* King sent him a Catalogue of all

those Rebels that conspired his Death; and when first of all he saw the Name of his younger Son *John* he sunk down half-dead with grief, and the affliction increasing, he died of it, being above threescore years old, and had ruled the Kingdom of *England* thirty five years.

Richard *the First*, *King of* England.

Anno 1189.

This King was Crown'd at *Westminster*, the 3d of *Septemb. Anno* 1189. namely on that Day which was notable for an accidental slaughter of the Jews, whose Insolence he abundantly restrained, by giving Licence to weed out that odious kinde of men. He was famous for Benefits toward his Mother and Brother, receiving her, as it were, into Society of the Government with him, and augmenting the other with six Counties at once. He sent *Adela* that was long before betrothed him, yet as his Fathers Concubine, back again into her Countrey, but not without a Reward of her Virginity, and in her place, that he might not with an incestuous Wedlock, defile his Fathers Bed, he took to

Wife *Berengaria* the Daughter of *Garsias* King of *Navar*.

Now at last he resolved to perform his expedition, long intended for the holy Land: Collecting every way great Treasures, and selling Priviledges, Demeans, Immunities, and Cities, *London* it self being scarce left out of the sale. For the time of his absence, he trusted the Kingdom of *England* to *Hugh Baldulph* Bishop of *Durrham*, and to *William Prunellus*, and *William Longo-Scampius* Chancellour of the Kingdom, dividing to each his part: He set *Robert* Earl of *Leicester*, a man of Integrity, over *Normandy* and *Aquitan*. Yet to prevent his Ambition of his Brother *John*, he was minded to send him away for *Normandy*, but the Mother interceding for him, and becoming Surety for his fidelity, he was left in *England*. Lastly, appointing *Arthur* his Brother, *Jeffreys* Son to be his Successour, in case he should die in this Expedition, he entred upon his Voyage.

Richard thus armed with five thousand Horse, and thirty thousand Foot, goes forward on his Journey. He went by Land through *France* to *Marseilles*, with some choice Souldiers to wait in that City for his Fleet, and to Embarque himself there, but the winde being long troublesom it came too late; wherefore being impatient of delayes, he hired Ships, and takes his

Passage for *Messana*, whither *Philip* King of *France* was gone with his Navy before. At last also arrived the *English* Fleet; They are received by *Tancred* King of *Sicily*, with a great shew of Courtesie, but he by reason of some old quarrel, was not Friends with *Richard*, and laid snares for *Richard*, and for all the *English*, and by a Confederacy of the Citizens, shut him and all the *English* Souldiers out of the Town: *Richard* offended with this affront, drew up his Souldiers against the City, and easily became Master of it, and had made a great slaughter on the King and the Citizens, had he not pacified *Richard* by paying the Dowry, which he had unjustly detained from *Joan*, *Richard* his Sister, who was married to *William* King of *Sicily* deceased, and had also espoused his Daughter to *Arthur*, Nephew to *Richard*. *Philip* King of *France* first set sail, and came to *Ptolemais*, which City the Christians had a long time besieged, with those he adjoyned himself and his Forces. *Richard* after that wayed Anchor with a hundred and ninety Ships, and fifty Gallies. But by a contrary winde he is driven into *Cyprus*, which Island, when he was kept from landing by the Inhabitants, he invaded by force of Arms, and became Master of it, and leaving *Richard Canvil*, and *Robert Turnham* in it with a sufficient Garison, he also sailed toward *Ptolemais*; which

which City, after it had been besieged two years, was delivered up to the Christians by *Saladine.*

Other Cities also he became Master of, all which he neglected, only *Joppa* he made a Garrison of. In the mean while *Guido Lusinianus* invades *Tyre*, and with it he takes upon him the Title of King of *Jerusalem*, which he afterwards changed for the Kingdom of *Cyprus*. And hence it was that the Kings of *England* for a long time, were called Kings of *Jerusalem*. But *Philip* envying this Glory of *Richard*, and emulating him, because he could not equal his vertue, forsaking the Warre, sail'd back for *France*, leaving the business to *Odo* Duke of *Burgundy*, to wage Warre with *Saladine* in his absence. Yet *Richard* would not let him depart, till he had taken his Oath, to attempt nothing against the Dominions of *Richard* in his absence. But he was no sooner got home, but against Right and Equity he invaded *Normandy*; with which injury *Richard* being offended, and much weakned by the departure of *Odo* with his Forces, *Richard* resolves homewards, making Peace with *Saladine* upon unjust Tearms. His Navy sailing homewards, he went by Land through *Dalmatia* and *Germany*, at last he came to *Vienna*, where being unknown, he desired to be concealed; at last being discovered by *Leopoldus*

poldus Archduke of *Austria*, who was angry wit
the *English* for the injury was done him in the t
king of *Ptolemais*, he was cast into Prison, and w
sent to the Emperour, who demanded him, an
after a hard Captivity, he was forced to Redeem
his Liberty with a mighty Ransom, which injur
afterwards cost the Emperour his Life, and *Le*
poldus, first the breaking, and lastly the losin
his Leg. But he after four years returned to h
Kingdom.

He found his Kingdom full of Troubles an
Contentions, for *William Longo-scampius* Bisho
of *Ely*, who in the Kings absence managed, a
it were, the whole Government, being una
customed with so great an Office, (though h
had otherwise enough to do of his own busi
ness) grew insolent and over-proud. Hen
arose a Controversie between him and Du
John the Kings Brother; the King took his Bro
thers part; whereupon he was put out of h
Authority, the Archbishop of *Roan* being p
in his place. When therefore he could no lon
er make Resistance in the Kingdom, he b
thought himself to make an escape beyond Se
disguised in Womans Apparel, but being disc
vered, the Women did punish him sufficien
by deriding him for counterfeiting his Sex, a
so being much disgraced, he fled into *Norman*
to complain to King *Richard*; and when he h
co

mplained of the injury done him, he ſought in
in for his loſt dignity.

Alſo *Philip* King of *France* invaded *Normandy*
th an Army, as he had promiſed. He ſought to
aw *John* the Kings Brother to his ſide, but
uld not, his Mother *Eleoner* diſſwading him.
t though he openly did nothing to his Bro-
ers prejudice, yet privately, a falſe rumour
ing ſpread of the Kings Death through *Eng-*
nd, he endeavours to wreſt the Kingdom from
m, whereby afterwards he loſt all the favour
had with his Brother, together with his Ho-
ur. The King after this goes againſt King *Phi-*
with a great Navy, and firſt he freed the
ty *Vernowle*, and afterwards *Vandoſme* from
Leaguer ſo haſtily, that the *French* man lea-
ng for fear all his Baggage, ran away. At laſt a
ace being made between both, they are forced
abſtain from Warre, though againſt their
ls.

In the mean while his Kingdom was toſſed
h various commotions. Firſt, by Theeves,
chief whereof being killed, that faction was
ily ſuppreſſed. Secondly, by a greater Com-
tion from the Jews, ariſing from one that
forſworn the Superſtition of his Anceſtors;
the reſt of the Jews being offended at it, who
tinued in their Errour, could hardly Tolerate
r Converted Brother, they meet him in the

high-

high-way, and fine him sorely, whence first gre
a Faction, then a Tumult, and slaughter of t
Jews every where. Nor was this rage shut up
one Town, but passing the bounds, it went first
Stamford, then to *Lincoln*, then to *York*, whe
the Jews flying into a Castle, killing first the
Wives and Children most barbarously, and ca
ing their dead bodies out of the windows on t
Enemies heads, putting fire to Gun-powder, the
were almost all blown up, a cruel example of the
stubbornness.

Lastly, It is a Question, Whether the Ki
were more angry with the Commotion, or wi
the punishment of Covetousness, whereby
found an end for all his Troubles. A certa
Souldier who *received wages* from King *Richa*
had found a mighty Treasure, and fearing le
the King should demand it, he went to *Lemos*
and hid it in the Town of *Calacum*, when t
Towns men prolonged to let the King co
in, he laid siege to it, whereby receiving
wound in his Arm, he died shortly after of
having won the City, but not found the Tre
sure.

He was of a reasonable Stature, of a ple
sant and gracefull Countenance, he was co
mendable in Manners, famous more for
Vertues than Vices, sparing of Tribute,
very cunning to raise Money. He was the f
th

hat subjected the City of *London* to *Aldermen* nd *Sheriffs*, blotting out the Name of *Potent Earls.*

John *the First, King of* England.

Anno 1201.

Richard being dead, *John* invades the Kingdom by Right of Anticipation, shutting out his Cousin *Arthur*, to whom the Succession was due by Right of Inheritance, and also by the Prerogative of his Age, for *Arthur* was not yet over thirteen years old. Also trusting to his Bribes (for he had robbed those Treasures his Brother had compiled) he entred the Government of his own accord, (not caring any thing for the envy of his Subjects) his Friends in *England* not a little helping him.

The first Tempest was depending from his Cousin *Arthur*, whose Kingdom he had not only taken from him, but also had drawn the Dukedom of *Normandy* to himself, leaving only the Dukedom of *Anjou* to the childe. Also his Mother *Constance* finding her self too weak for the *English*, flies to the *French* King, and craves aid of him, who promised not only to

restore

reſtore all *Normandy*, but all *England* alſo
Arthur, and received the young man into
protection: Wherefore *Philip* liſting an Arm
firſt made good the Duchy of *Anjou* to *Arth*
and then he invaded *Normandy*.

But *John* ſailing into *Normandy*, upbra
Philip with his perfidiouſneſs, becauſe he h
foully broken the Peace he had made with h
Brother *Richard*: Yet they went not to Arm
for while they diſcourſe, and each defends h
Right, they agreed on fifty dayes Ceſſation
Arms, *Baldwin* Earl of *Flanders* being again
it, who therefore forſaking *Philip*, made h
Peace with the *Engliſh*, and takes Counſel b
what means, when the Truce was ended the
ſhould wage Warre with the *French*. But whe
John was free from the care of War, he ſtrike
hand with *Philip* upon unjuſt terms, and *Bald*
win hating his ſluggiſhneſs, joyned with th
French once more, and reſtored the Warre
Jeruſalem. The *Engliſh* man was glad, and re
turns for his Countrey, yet was very ill receive
by the Nobility, which hated thoſe baſe Con
ditions. *John* now free from Warre, turns a
his care to Pole his Subjects, and to follow h
pleaſures. Alſo he deprived his Brother *Jef*
frey Archbiſhop of *York* of all his Fortune, be
cauſe he dehorted him from ſuch Injury. The
going into *Normandy*, he Divorced his Wi
Ang

Avis, and married *Isabel* Daughter and Heir to the Earl of *Engolesme*. She was Crown'd at *Canterbury*. But the oppression and violence of King *John* prevailed so far, also his base luxury, not without murder and man-slaughter (for he destroyed *Matilda*, a beautifull Maid) causing her to drink poyson, because she would not yeeld to his intreaty to be corrupted by him, and *William Brause* with his Wife for speaking something freely, he killed all with Famine, taking all their Estate from them. But when he asked Subsidy, all the Nobility, as one man, denied to follow him forth to Wars, unless he would remove the heavy Imposts, and free them from those cursed injuries. Yet he went afterwards into *Normandy*, and then to *Paris*, with his Wife, where they are to outward appearance friendly received by King *Philip*.

But *Hugh* Earl of *Marsh*, to whom *Isabella* the Kings Wife was first betrothed, being angry with the King for taking his Wife from him, joyned with *Arthur*, and make a new War. *Philip* took their part, and so joyntly those of *Tours* first, then they of *Anion* invade, and they take the Town *Mirabellum*, with *Eleoner* the Grandmother to *Arthur*, who had fled hither for security, which was notwithstanding received by *Arthur* with great Piety and Obedience.

John reproves King *Philip* for his falſneſs, an began to think ſeriouſly of revenge, and comin ſuddenly and unlooked for upon the Forces o the Enemy, deſtroyed them with a great ſlaugh ter, taking thoſe Captive which could not run away, amongſt whom was *Arthur*, who ſhortly after died in priſon of hunger, or going to make an eſcape, was drowned in the River, or a it is vulgarly thought, he died of grief and ſor row. His Siſter *Eleoner* died the ſame way ſhortly after.

All Commotions are not extinguiſhed with *Arthur*, but Warre ſpringing out from Warre, now here, now there ariſe new cauſes of diſa greement: For *Conſtance* Mother to *Arthur*, complaining to *Philip* of her Sonne *Arthurs* death, ſhe eaſily inſtigated him to a juſt revenge, who was of his own accord the greateſt enemy to *John*. He preſently ſends his Heralds to *John*, and ſets him a day of hearing to appear before him, as one that ought him Homage: But *John* refuſing, he entred his Territories by Arms, and in ſhort time he ſubdued all *Normandy*, a it were in the face of *John*, who ſtayed ſluggiſh ly at *Roan*, and afterwards doing nothing, h returned into *England*, the Nobility gnaſhing their teeth at it in vain. To this may be added the ſecond and third loſs, for *Eleoner*, the King Mother died, who did the Kingdom as much

good by her vertues, as the King did mischief by his vices. *Hubert* Archbishop of *Canterbury* followed her, who was another Ornament of the Kingdom.

And now *John* seemed to be in possibility to recover his loss, so his Subjects would bring Subsidies to help him to wage Warre, which they strove who should do it most: So he marcheth towards *Portsmouth*, and suddenly set sail, not waiting for the Noblemen that came after him; but he had no sooner left the shore, but he presently returned, and upbraiding the Nobility (because they followed him not) with sluggishness and disobedience, he fined them with a vast summe of Money, and so being the richer by his double Usury, neglecting the War, he returned home.

Philip in the mean while, that he might expell all the *English* out of his Kingdom, takes *Chinon* by force, and he had quickly put an end to the Warre, unless *Guido* the Husband of *Constance*, falling off from *Philip*, had joyned with *John*, by whose help he levied a new Army, whereby he took *Mountalbans*, a Town otherwise impregnable, with wonderfull Celerity, in fifteen dayes; and after that storming *Anion*, he gave the Plunder to his Souldiers, rasing the Wals of the Town, but he repented it afterwards, and perchance because he was born

n that City, he built it again more firm and beautifull than it was. And now *Philip* and *John* were in Arms, now on this side, now on that, the Army expected the word to fall on, and nothing but blood and slaughter was to be expected, but at the Intercession of Friends, a Cessation was granted for two years.

John therefore returns for *England*, but upon his return he enters the Borders of the *Scotch*, and kils multitudes of them, and brought King *Alexander* to his Obedience, and those *Irish* that he found to have revolted, he sailed with his Fleet thither, and easily brought them under; So he made the Rebel *Welsh* upon his return, become Subjects, taking eight and twenty Noble-mens Children for Pledges, which when the *Welsh* rose again, he commanded to kill them all. So much prevails unadvised desire of wrong, though sometimes it may oppose good examples to unsatisfied Cruelty, and so *John* was more cruel and valiant against none than toward his own Subjects. He returned afterward into *France*, that (as we said) he might repair the wals of *Anion*, when those of *Poictou* revolted to him. But *Lewis* the Son of *Philip* mustering an Army presently, not only mastered and punished the Rebels, but also put all *Johns* Army to flight, and destroyed them, taking the chief Nobility, by which loss, he was

brought

brought to desperation, yet making Peace, he returned for *England* to vex his Subjects, and to pour forth all his malice on the Innocent.

In the mean time the Nobility of *England*, because they could obtain from the King no release of their Burdens, conspiring together, wage Warre against him, The King when he was too weak for them, attempted to proceed by Subtilty, and calling the Nobility together, granted them their Requests. But afterwrads being discharged by the Pope from his Promises, he takes up Arms against them, and spoiling almost all *England*, he threw down the Castles and Forts of all the Conspirators every where. There was a Bull sent from the Pope against all the Nobility that disobeyed his Commands. The Nobility being too weak for the King in Arms; they commit an unjust and hainous wickedness, calling in the Son of the *French* King to their assistance, and promising Obedience to him, as to their King: He stayed not, but sailed for *England* with a Navy of six hundred Ships The conspired Nobility joyn'd with him, and so joyning their Forces they came for *London*, where *Lewis* with a fair speech won the Citizens to his side. Also the *Scotch* entred *England* with a mighty Army, destroying all things in the way, whereby *Lewis*,

as also by the other Forces being strengthned, overruns all *England* with ease. *John* in the mean time, left he should seem to do nothing, gathering together a great many vagabonds, spoils miserably the Lands of his Subjects, at last in the passing of some Rivers, not a few of his followers being drown'd, and being overweakned for want of help, falling thereby into grief of minde, and so into a Feaver, he died within a few dayes.

Great Controversies arose between the King and the Pope during his Reign in Church-matters about the choice of some Bishops: The Pope got the upper hand, and made the King do him Homage, after that the business of the Church had stood still six years, and three moneths.

He was immoderate in blasphemies and execrations; Also he is thought to have sought aid from *Miramumla* King of *Africa*, whilest he was in his troubles, promising to him the Kingdom of *England*, if he conquer'd, and to renounce the Christian Faith. He was sad and dark of countenance, he was tall and fat, sluggish and idle of Nature; he seldom conquered the enemy, but by force, being inconstant; in adverse Fortune he was easily dejected. He was false in his promises, burdensom to his Subjects, troublesom to his Neighbours, and hated of all.

HENRY *the Third, King of* England.

Anno 1217.

AFter *Johns* Deceaſe his Firſt-born Sonne *Henry*, not yet paſſed nine years old, obtain'd the Kingdom, not without ſome Controverſie of the Nobles: Some of the Nobility falling off to him, who a little before had made a Defection, and ſwear to King *Lewis*, yet *Lewis* with thoſe that followed him from *London*, with an Army of twenty thouſand men, won many Towns, till at laſt he came to the Caſtle at *Lincoln*, which a certain Noble Woman did manly defend, and cauſed him to ſtop, and an Army of the *Engliſh* coming on in the mean time, he was repulſed and conquered. Many of the *Engliſh* Nobility being taken that ſtood with him, beſides the Count of *Perch*, who preferred an honourable Death before a diſhonourable Life, yet he did not deſpair, but ſent for new Forces out of *France*, which were all almoſt deſtroyed in a fight at Sea. By theſe miſfortunes he was forced to take Conditions, whereby there were granted to King *Lewis*, in reſpect of his Charge he had been at, a hundred and five thouſand Franks, he renouncing all

Right to the Kingdom of *England*, and promising faithfully to prevail with his Father to restore all the Provinces in *France* that belonged to the *English*. But the King restored to the Rebel-Nobility, all the Lands that belonged unto them, and so *Lewis* leaving *England*, set sail at *Dover* for *France*, having waged War unhappily in another's Land.

The Union and Rest of the Kingdom being thus established for a time, suddenly there arose a new Faction of the Conspirators. It was known to all what the Intention was, but what hopes they had was unknown to none, because it was fortified but with small Forces, and was unprosperously suppressed, those being punished that refused to submit. At last all care is converted to the recovering of those Provinces in *France*, that belonged to the *English*, large Tributes and Imposts being granted to the King. For though the *French* had promised Restitution of them, yet he would not yeeld them up, but by Force of Arms; yet it was deferred untill the King being of riper years, should stand upon his own Right, and should govern the whole matter himself. In the mean while, those fields that were fenced in for Parks by his Ancestors, he laid them open, and restored them for Husbandry, and to the common Good. But when he was grown up, he recalled again those grants

and

and what he gratified the People with in his Minority, he revoked, turning those fields for his pleasure into Parks again. And not content with this Injury, he alienated the hearts of his Subjects from him by many more unlawfull Acts. He abolished the old Seal, and made a new one, and so extorted a great Summe of Money from his Subjects; Also he greatly drained them, under a pretence of a War with *France*, and managing the matter slothfully, he returned without a Victory, bringing with him out of *France* many of *Poicton*, that what Reward they had not desired in *France*, he might pay them in *England*, whereby the best men were discharged of their Offices, and these vagabonds and strangers were possessed of them. The King being now of ripe years, took to Wife *Eleoner* the Daughter of *Raymund* Earl of *Province*, whereby there grew no profit to his Affairs, but rather by reason of a thredbare and beggarly Family, and her Kindred coming from all parts, as Crows to the Prey, he suffered great Detriment, which yet were highly esteemed by him, the People much murmuring at it.

But whilst the King that goes about to overthrow his Subjects Rights, which they labour to preserve, all the Nobility being offended at the Promotion of Strangers, they enter into a

Conſpiracy; The Ringleader whereof was *Richard Marſhall*, who durſt freely tell the King of his injuſtice, and required ſatisfaction. But the King to puniſh their Arrogancy, muſter'd a great Army of ſtrangers, and withall cals a Parliament, which is an Aſſembly of ſeveral Orders. The Nobility refuſe to be preſent, unleſs he would command the Biſhop of *Winchester Peter de Rupibus* of *Poicton*, and all his gang to forſake the Court, threatning withall, that unleſs ſatisfaction were made unto them, they would depoſe the King, and all ſtrangers that were his Adherents, and would chooſe another King; The King therefore commands all that were upon Knight-ſervice, and the Nobility to be preſent to fight for him, which they all refuſe to do, whereupon he confiſcated all their Goods, and diſtributed them amongſt thoſe of *Poicton*, and their perſons to be baniſhed, whereſoever they could be found. By which threats they being frighted or corrupted by rewards, the chief of them fall off, whereby the reſt were weakned, and flie into *Wales*, to the Prince of that Countrey *Lionel*, drawn to hold part with them, to whom *Hugh Burgies* came, eſcaping out of a Caſtle, where he was unjuſtly impriſoned. The King follows thoſe fugitives into *Wales*, but came back with diſgrace, doing nothing. But *Richard Marſhall* when he would

not

not return into the Kings favour, being drawn cunningly into *Ireland*, to look to his Eſtate, and there being accuſed of treaſon, was killed, though the King ſtrove to remove the envy of that deed from himſelf.

A Parliament being called, ſome men that had care of the Commonwealth, were thoſe that perſwaded the King to leave off War, and to make Peace with his Nobility, The King hearkned to their Councel, and recalling the Nobles out of *Wales*, he treats with them, whereby they are reſtored to their former Dignities, and ſtrangers that poſſeſſed their places, were removed from all places, and a great penalty laid upon them, yet ſome of them (as Fortune is inconſtant) were re-admitted into the Kings favour.

The King then feigning that all favour was for his own Subjects, extorted a great Summe of money from them; which yet he diſtributed amongſt the poor Kindred of the Queen, and her Father a poor Prince: And having promiſed before to exclude all ſtrangers from favour, (and alwayes to take counſel of his Subjects) he began now to eſteem them more; with which indignity the Nobility offended, enter upon a new Conſpiracy, to which, as the Leader and Chief, *Richard* the Kings Brother had given his Name, who being ſo bold as to tell the

the King of his faults to his teeth, doth forcib dehort him from ſuch fallacies. The King w much incenſed with this, and ſeeing the Inclin tion of the *Londoners* towards the Conſpirator calling a Parliament, and publiſhing the Co ditions, he treats with them for Peace. B before it was come ſo far, the Earl of *Cornw* the Kings Brother was drawn off to the contra part, whereby the Nobility urged their matte more faintly, and ſo the Treaty could come t no Concluſion, The King now free from a Impediments, tyrannizeth more over th Nobles, the chief of the Conſpirators wer baniſhed, or turned out of their Places. No did he leſs oppreſs the Clergy, putting ſtran gers into Church-Offices, at the Popes re queſt, diſpoſſeſſing the Nations, and lay ing heavy Taxes upon them, ſo that all hate him.

Henry purpoſing to make a new Expeditio for *France*, asks Subſidies from his Parliamen which being denied, he was forced to borro otherwhere; Nor yet did he ſpend it ſucceſsfull after a years delay, and having done nothin well, concluding a diſgracefull Peace with t *French*.

But returning for *England*, he tyranniz over the Jews, and wreſted a great Summe money from them, which he yet conſum

wi

with unseasonable Gifts very indiscreetly; And so his Exchequer being consumed, and Subsidies denied him from the Parliament, gave him occasion of new Oppressions, and to drawing the means of the Church to himself, was a cause of great difference between him and the Pope. But the King being inconstant, laid down the Bucklers, and yeelded to the Pope. who recovering his Goods in *England*, did again pole the poor people of the Kingdom with continual sucking.

To this may be added, that there was a daily Conflux out of *France*, and other parts into *England* of this new Family, having some Relation to the King, this or that way, whose wants must be magnificently supplied, to the great detriment of the Commonwealth. The King grew still poorer by it, and so applied himself to Rapines and Extortions, and sold such Furniture as belonged to the Crown, wresting all the Moneys he could to pay those he stood indebted to.

Then when he could no longer do it by such inconvenient ways, he obtained a small sum of money from the *Londoners*, by threats and violence. And then turning to the Nobility, he asked a Subsidy of them in vain, and he found his Churchmen as backward, with whom he could do little or nothing.

Then

Then enterprizing an Expedition to the holy Land, to free the King of *France*, he called an Assembly of his Bishops and Peers, from whom when he could not obtain one mite of Money, being like a mad man, he drove them all out of the Chamber; The Bishop of *Ely* for that injury was excepted against by him. At last some help was afforded him, whereupon he was forced to confirm solemnly *Magna Charta*, but that Money which he had appointed for the holy Warre was quickly wasted, partly by Gifts, partly by Banquetting, and other Frauds invented for his own destruction. Also he had upon a vain hope redeemed the Kingdoms of *Sicily* for his Son *Edmund*, paying a great summe of Money to the Pope.

In the *interim*, the *Welsh* vexed with great injuries, fall away from the Prince, and to suppress these, and reduce them to Obedience, he stood in need of a new supply of Money, which at last by neat Devices and Inventions he wrung from them.

In the mean while *Richard* Earl of *Cornwall* the Kings Brother, at the suit of the Princes of *Germany*, is chosen King of the *Romans*, but shortly when he grew insolent with importunate oppressions and revenges, he was put out of the place and returned for *England* a poor Emperor, who went out a rich Earl.

But *Henry* that he might make up that Money, which the Pope had wiped him of, by a vain boast of the Kingdom of *Sicily*, he asks once more a Subsidy from his Nobles, who refusing stifly, and the King pressing for it, they fall to odds: Afterwards calling a new Parliament, which the Lords had procured for the Safety of the Kingdom, he was compelled by Oath, and his Son also to confirm it. At which time it was Enacted, That the Kings Brother, with the men of *Poictiers* that remained in *England*, should presently depart the Kingdom. But a contagious Pestilence arising, either naturally, or by some venom these strangers scattered when they departed. Many of the Nobility died, whereupon many were put to Death out of bare suspicion, some are cast into Prison, and some are banished. Nor did less evils for this afflict the *English*, for they that had the Charge of Correcting the Errours of others, did with all cruelty weed up the miserable *English*, that now so many Lords as there were, so many Tyrants there were, and the servants were grown like their Masters. And that they might stirre up the envy of the Subjects against the King, they cast all the fault upon him, which he endeavoured to free himself from by his publick Writ, but all in vain, when he was compelled in a solemn Parliament

to

to give that Power he had given to twenty four chosen men before, to the Earls *Montfort*, and *Gloceſter*, and to *Spencer*, taking an Oath to confirm it unto them.

In the mean while, *Richard* King of the *Romans*, being landed in *England*, *Henry* growing bolder by the return of his Brother, though he were poor, firſt demands a diſcharge of his Oath from the Pope; then he oppoſed himſelf againſt the Inſolency of the Nobility: He flies to help from the *French* King, who is choſen Umpire between *Henry* and the Nobles, to end the Controverſie, but when he did nothing, they break forth on all ſides into open Warre. The Count of *Leiceſter* drives forth the Earl of *Gloceſter*, and ſtorms his Caſtle, and laid a great Fine upon the Citizens. Then he took the Fort at *Worceſter*, and afterwards the Iſle of *Ely*, and the Caſtle of *Windſor*. But the King fearing leaſt he ſhould come ſo farre as *London*, thought it concerned him to make Peace with him. They agreed at laſt on theſe Conditions, That all the Caſtles ſhould be delivered up to the Lords, and all ſtrangers at a day appointed, ſhould forthwith depart the Kingdom, onely thoſe excepted who had a Licence given them to ſtay.

But the King calling a new Parliament, he drew ſome of the Nobility, eſpecially his own

Sons

Sons to his Party, to whom *John Comminus*, *Baily*, *Robert Brusc*, and others from *Scotland*, joyn'd themselves: With these, being not a little confirmed, he denounceth Warre against the Earls of *Leicester* and *Glocester*, who did not at all excuse themselves; who seeing the King daily increase in Forces, levying a sudden, but farre less Army, oppose the King; And here Fraud supplied the parts of Vertue, for setting their Banners behinde without Souldiers, they made a shew of a greater Army than they had. And Fortune helped a good Cause, for the Kings Forces being dispersed, the greatest part of them was oppressed and slain, the rest saved themselves by flight: But the King, the Prince and Earl of *Cornwall*, and his Sonne *Henry*, and all the *Scotch* Nobility fell into the Enemies hands.

There had been an end of the King and his Fortune, lest a Contention arising between the Earls of *Leicester* and *Glocester*, had given cause to a hot Contest, and afterwards to a sharp Warre, where *Leicester* being too weak, yet fell valiantly with wonderfull glory.

By the same Fortune, *Simon* and *Guido Montfort*, the Sons of the Earl of *Leicester*, were banished, one into *Italy*, the other into *France*, where afterwards they gave their name to most illustrious Families. Also their Mother a gallant woman,

woman, being gone a little before into *France* ended her Life in a Nunnery.

A new Contention being risen amongst the Nobles, they sound the Trumpet to Battel again. Also the *Welsh* who had helped Earl *Montfort* are remanded to be slain. But Peace being confirmed on all sides, this trouble abated without bloud.

Rest now obtained at home, *Edward* Prince of *Wales*, at the request of the *French* King goes forth toward the Warre in *Palestina*: But *Richard* once King of the *Romans* died in the mean time, whom *Henry* himself followed shortly after, whilst he studied to repair the losses he sustained by War.

Edward *the First*, *King of* England.

Anno 1272.

When *Henry* died, *Edward* stayed in *Palestina*, being intent about the holy Warre, where he underwent a grievous danger, having received three wounds from his adversary with a poisoned weapon. But he was cured by the wonderfull Piety of his Wife, who with her mouth in time sucked out the venom from

from the wounds. In his way, being made more certain of his Fathers death, he came at last over-land into his Country, and was inaugurated King.

At the beginning of his Reign he used the Nobility well; but he to abate the insolence of the Clergy, commanded their wealth to be brought into his Exchequer, and he afflicted them by other means, and so drew upon him their envy. The *Welsh*, whose custom it was on all occasions to make new Commotions, now afresh under their Leader *Lionel*, rise up against *Edward*, and rage with wonderful pride, but this tempest soon vanished, for *Eleoner* the Daughter of *Simon Montfort* espoused to *Lionel*, whilst she came out of *France* by Sea to her Husband, was taken in the way, whom he was forced to redeem at a great ransom, promising also to *Edward* continual Homage, and granting his Brother *David* to the *English*, who was highly esteemed by *Edward*. But *Lionels* obedience lasted not above three years, for his Wife *Eleoner* being dead, he breaks forth into new rebellions. Also *David* forgetting the great love of King *Edward* to him, fell off presently to his Brother, and so with joynt Forces they enter *England*, and did some mischief to *Edward*; both wonderfully inflamed by a false Propheſie of *Merlin*, whereby the Crown of

Brutus was promiſed to *Lionel*; But the Batt being ſet, *Lionel* was killed by a private Sol dier, and his Head was brought to the King who cauſed it to be faſtned on a Pole, and to Crowned with joy, and ſet up on the Tower *London*. The lot of *David* was like to his Bro thers, who being taken in *Wales*, was draw with a Horſe to the place of execution, an there beheaded, and his Head ſet by his Bro thers, and his four quarters were ſent to th four principal Cities of *England*. So *Edwar* revenged the Rebellion of the *Welch*, and th death of *Alphonſus* his firſt born, who was kil led in the ſame Battel.

But a greater cloud hung over his head from *Scotland*. For *Alexander* the third, King o *Scotland*, whilſt he rode the Great Horſe, fel with him, and ſo died, leaving his Daughter *Magaret* to inherit; but ſhe, ſhortly after he Father, died alſo, leaving the Kingdom to te Corrivals who ſtrove for it. *Edward* was cho ſen Umpire by them all to ſearch their Titles but he reduced all their pretences to two eſpe cially, namely *John Bayly* and *Robert Bruſe* who with equal right affected the Kingdom whilſt the matter ſticks between them, *Edwar* ſets on *Bruſe*, promiſing to him the Kingdo of *Scotland* for ever, ſo he would do him H mage for it: But *Bruſe* refuſed it, preferri

h

his Countries Liberty before his own Honour; but *Baily* yielded to those conditions, and so gained the Kingdom of *Scotland*, but the ill will of all his Country-men. Envy against him increased for refusing justice upon the death of the Earl of *Fife*, who was slain, for *Baily* exempted *Albermeth* that slew him from punishment; whereupon *Baily* was cited to appear before *Edwards* Tribunal, was forced to plead his cause. He was angry for this disgrace, and returns to his Kingdom, and afterwards denied Homage to *Edward*, and proclaimed Warre making a Covenant with the *French* King. Hence arose the cause of a most bloody Warre between the two Nations, which lasted for 300 years, only some feigned cessations passing between.

Armies are Mustered on both sides, and the *English* giving the first onset on the *Scotch*, slew abundance of them, and won many Cities and Castles; by which loss *Brusius* was constrained to beg for Peace, which was granted, but he himself was carried Captive into *England*, and being afterwards set at liberty, he ended his dayes in *France*, expecting in vain the restitution of his goods. And so *Edward* returned for *England*, leaving after him *John Varamius* Earl of *Sussex* his Embassador, and *Hugh Chrysingamius* his Treasurer, to take

care of the *Scotch* buſineſs. But a little aft
this, the *Scotch*, when the King was gone int
France, making head againſt the Kings Min
ſters, having *William Valla* for their Captain
they killed *Hugh Chryſingamius*, and with hi
6000 *Engliſh*. But the King came back fo
England, commanded that his Court ſhou
be held at *Yorke*; and preſently levying an Ar
my, he aſſaulted the *Scotch* afreſh at *Fonkirk*
and though he himſelf were diſmounted fro
his Horſe, that was frighted with the hollow o
the enemy, and was dangerouſly wounded, tw
ribs being broken in his body, yet he made
great ſlaughter amongſt them, 40000 Hor
and Foot of them being ſlain: Only *Vall*
with a ſmall handful of men eſcaped by fligh
from the fury of the enemy. All the Nob
mens goods are made forfeit to the *Engli*
and they were all made Tributaries, and t
ſwear the third time to be true to King *Ed*
ward.

But the falſe *Scot* kept his word but a ver
ſhort time, for *Bruſius* the Son of *Robert* bein
made King in a Turbulent manner, new com
motions ariſe, for he fearing the power of *Jo*
Cominus, cauſed him wickedly to be murder
in the Temple of *Dumfriſe*. When *Edwa*
heard this, he was wonderfully incenſed: Pr
ſently having raiſed a gallant Army he marche
in

into *Scotland*, not meaning to ceaſe, till he had brought down the uſurper of that Kingdom. The Earl of *Pembroke*, who was marched before with his Brigade, lighting ſuddainly on *Bruſe*, deſtroyed all his men, from whoſe hands the King himſelf hardly eſcaped, he led a diſhonourable life in Caves, Dens, and Crags of Mountains, ſeeking his fortune in other matters. His Brothers falling into the power of the enemy, were put to extream tortures as Traytors.

The King fierce with the madneſs of Revenge, ſpared no mans life, but ſlew all he met withal. The Earl of *Athol* alſo, though he were of the Kings blood, was ſent to *London* and hanged there: ſo and by ſuch like wayes were the followers of *Bruſe* puniſhed. Yet *Bruſe*, though he wanted almoſt any to follow him, did not give out, but collecting a handful of ſouldiers, he ſets upon the Earl of *Pembroke* ſuddainly, and put him to the worſt with great loſs and ſlaughter, and he drove the Earl of *Gloceſter* into the Caſtle of *Ayrs*, and beſieged him there, until *Edward* coming to his relief, he was forced to fly to his old ſculking holes.

In the mean time a new Warre breaks forth with the *French* King *Philip* the Fair, by a controverſie between the ſubjects of either King, and ariſing from pretended injury; for Kings

that envy one the other do easily break into open hatred. The King of *England* also was justly angry, and sought all occasions of wrong greedily, by reason that *Henry* his Cousin, Son to *Richard* the Emperour, was killed by the Earl *Montforts* Son, at which wickedness the *French* connived. In a fight at Sea first a great destruction was brought upon the *French* at the entrance of the River *Sion* and elsewhere. And *Edward* when a day was appointed for him as a stipendary to plead his cause before King *Philip*, he refused to appear, and the Homage he did willingly before, he now refused to do: whereupon a great Army being raised, *Philip* enters upon the Territories of *Edward* in *France* by force of Arms. The King of *England*, by the assistance of neighbour Princes, the Earl of *Flanders*, the Duke of *Brabant*, and others, to which was joyned the help that came from *Adolphus* of *Nassaw* the *Roman* Emperour, who had promised it, presently marched against the King of *France*, but finding the *French* divided into parts, and defrauded of the assistance promised them by the Emperor, when he had held his Winter-Quarters at *Gaunt*, not without murmuring of the Citizens, and great want amongst his Souldiers; at the beginning of the Spring, truce being made with the *French* for three years, the King took *Margaret* the Duke

sister

ſiſter to Wife (for *Leoner* died in the former expedition againſt the *Scot*) and the Daughter of *Philip* being betrothed to King *Edwards* Son, he retreated for *England*.

Laſtly making his incurſion into *Scotland*, when he held his Winter-Quarters at *Carlile*, where being taken with a Dyſentery in the way, and the diſeaſe increaſing, he died at *Burgh* upon ſands, when he had reigned thirty four years.

He was taller then all the reſt, of a ſorrowfull countenance, for chaſtity like to his Father, but in fortitude far before him; he was excellent for Judgement and Continence.

EDWARD *the ſecond, King of* England.

Anno 1308.

EDward ſirnamed *Carnarvan*, by ſucceſſion came to the Throne when his Father was dead. But he at the very beginning ſhewed what his future Tyranny would be, eſpecially in turning upſide down what his Father had left in command by his Will; and calling *Gaveſtone* from baniſhment, a young man of a moſt baſe life, who for his inſolency was exiled by his

Fathers order, and in his laſt words forbad him not to recall him, who afterwards gave cauſe of great diſſentions; for when the King beſtowed immoderate gifts upon him, he made the Nobility envious againſt him, and himſelf poor. But his Father being yet not interred, he endeavoured to conclude the Matrimony with King *Philip*'s Daughter, that was contracted when King *Edward* lived, which is performed with great preparation of the Nobles, and eſpecially of *Gaveſtone*, four Kings being preſent, and three Queens except the Bride. The Dowry was the Dukedom of *Aquitan*, which the *French* King had poſſeſſed himſelf of. But he being returned into *England*, the Nobles were offended by reaſon of the too great power of *Gaveſtone*, they deny the ſolemnity of the Coronation, unleſs he would baniſh this inſolent odious man from his Court and Kingdom. The King ſeemed to hearken to it, and ſo is inaugurated with his Queen in the Kingdom by the conſent of all. But when as he ſhould baniſh *Gaveſtone*, he highly promoted him, the Nobility not a little murmuring at it.

In the mean while the chief power was in *Gaveſtone*, the Nobles had no authority; and that he might preceed the reſt in glory, a Tilting was appointed, where he obtained the greateſt

praiſe

praiſe. His valour was worthy of reward, but that the inſolent man turned all to the contempt of the Nobility. In the mean while a Parliament was called, wherein, amongſt the reſt, it was Enacted, That the Decrees of *Magna Charta* ſhould be obſerved; Strangers ſhould be put out of their Offices, and that all things ſhould be done in a ſolemn ſitting of the Senate, nor ſhould the King go out of the Land, the Parliament being ignorant of it or againſt it, nor ſhould make Warre againſt any, and that *Gaveſtone* ſhould be baniſhed.

Whereupon he is ſent away for *Ireland*, not as a baniſhed man, but as Preſident of the Iſland, where alſo behaving himſelf well he had deſerved commendation and reward. But the King by prepoſterous counſell, a contract being made for him with the ſiſter of the Earl of *Gloceſter*, being impatient of his abſence, called him back from his baniſhment, and preſently ſettled him in his former grace and favour. But he to give the King thanks, by cunning flattery, ſucked the King of all he had, that he left him ſcarce ſufficient for his neceſſity. The Nobles in the mean while hating his inſolency, threaten a general revolt from the King, unleſs he would ſend away his proud ſubject. But *Gaveſton*, when he had wandred ſome time in *France* and *Flanders*, returns privately into

England,

England, being generally hated, being th more confident by reaſon of the Kings and hi Father in Law the Earl of *Gloceſters* favour The King received him moſt friendly, and tha his arrival might be concealed from the Nobles the King takes a journey with him toward *York* The Nobility that had knowledge of it enter a Conſpiracy, to which all ſubſcribed but the Earl of *Gloceſter*: And they make *Thomas* Earl of *Lancaſter* the head of the faction; and ſo they laid a neceſſity on the King, either to deliver up *Gaveſton* into the hands of the Lords, or elſe to ſend him out of the Land. But *Edward* being blinde with fooliſh favour, would not hearken to the Lords, but ſhut him up in a ſtrong Caſtle, that ſo he might eſcape the envy of the Nobility. But they being ſworn together, beſiege the place, and compell him to ſurrender miſerably, and having taken him they cut off his head. Three things were left in charge to *Edward* by his dying Father, and were commanded in his Will, namely, That he ſhould carry his Fathers bones along with him till he had conquered *Scotland*: That he ſhould expend 30000lb upon the holy Warre: And that he ſhould not recal *Gaveſton*. He obeyed not the two latter, for that money decreed for the Holy Warre he beſtowed on *Gaveſton* when he was come back, for the third we ſhall ſee

wha

what he did. The King of *Scots Bruſius*, who had long ſince intelligence of King *Edwards* ſlothfulneſs, would not paſs over ſuch an opportunity of well managing his buſineſs, levying an Army, preſently reduced all *Scotland* into his power. And not therewith content, he enters the borders of *England*, and deſtroys all by fire and ſword. *Edward* to repulſe force by force, raiſed an Army of an hundred thouſand Souldiers, better fitted with furniture than valour, which was eaſily vanquiſhed by the *Scotch*, that were ſcarce 30000, joyning craft and valour together. The chief of the Nobility in this fight were either ſlain or taken Captives. The Earl of *Gloceſter* himſelf, when he had given ſufficient tokens of his fortitude, fighting valiantly in the head of the Army, was killed, the reſt ſaved themſelves by flight. This made the hearts of the *Engliſh* to fail, and a great part of the Noble and Commons revolted to the Conquerours, by a fearful example of perjury puniſhed. *Bruſe* following his Victories, enters upon *Ireland* with an Army, a great part of it he over-runne, and depopulated it very farre: Alſo he was ſaluted King of the ſame Iſland, the inhabitants falling to him abundantly. And he ruled three years, untill the Primate of *Armath*, and *Berningam* the chief Judge in *Ireland*, raiſing a great Army,

ſet

ſet upon the Conquerour, and take him with a greater ſlaughter of his men, and cut off his Head. The *Scots* almoſt mad with the death of their King, waſte the Borders of *England* ſo farre as *York* with ſword and fire. To moderate their Inſolence, a great Army was raiſed of the *Engliſh*, who marched toward *Yorke*. But diſcord growing between the Commanders, before they ſaw the enemy, they either ſlipt away, or returned home. Then *Barwick* by the Treaſon of *Peter Spalding* was delivered up to the Enemies hands, which *Edward* preſently laid ſiege to. But the Earl of *Lancaſter* falling away with his men, by reaſon of a quarrel, the *Scotch* in the mean time making havock of all, and conquering divers Cities and Caſtles, he was forward to retreat. To this it fell out that the *Yorkſhire* men raiſing a great power of the common people, and ſetting upon the *Scots*, were unhappily beaten and killed by them. The King removing his ſiege from *Barwick*, following the *Scots* that were laden with the prey and the ſpoil, but he was fruſtrated of his end, they having marched another way. The next year entring *Scotland*, becauſe the Enemy had waſted all before his coming, by reaſon of hunger and want, was compelled to return back again. But the *Scotch* following him, and coming ſuddenly upon him, he ſuffered a great loſſe,

loſſe, and hardly eſcaped himſelf, and ſo finding himſelf too weak for the Enemy, he begged a Truce for two years. But he was vexed with far greater troubles than theſe at home; For *Gaveſton* being dead, the younger *Spencer* ſucceeded in the Kings Grace and Favour, who after he had obtained the Government of the Commonwealth in as high a manner as *Gaveſton* had, he could not chooſe but fall under the ſame malice of the Nobility. But the cover of this envy was too unjuſt that it could be hid by a publick conteſt, ſome other occaſion muſt be ſought for. They all with one conſent ask of the King, that he would keep entire the Conditions formerly granted, threatning him with a revolt, and ſo they raiſe great Forces for War, but the Prelates interpoſing, they made Peace on both parts.

But ſhortly after a Parliament being cailed, the King complains openly of the wrong they had done him, and of *Gaveſtons* death; But the Nobility ſay they had committed no ſinne in ſo doing, but growing remorſe by the admonitions of the Queen, and the Earl of *Gloceſter*, they ask pardon of the King upon their knees; They eaſily obtain'd it, which was granted to them under the Kings Broad-Seal.

Now all the diſſention ſeemed to be laid aſleep, but as fire raked up in aſhes, is kindled by

by any little winde, ſometimes into a gre flame, ſo there needed but a ſmall blaſt to pro duce the former troubles. The firſt occaſio of defection was given, becauſe the wife of th Earle of *Leiceſter*, with which he had a long tim lived quietly, was taken from him with th Counties of *Lincoln* and *Salisbury*, by *Richar Sanmartin* a very deformed man, who ſaid h had conjugal cuſtom with her before, whic thing ſhe openly confeſſed when ſhe was de manded concerning it. Another occaſion wa given, when at *Whitſontide* a certain woma riding ridiculouſly on horſeback in fools habit, did go into the Court and upbraid the King wit his ingratitude toward his faithful Miniſters. A third, when a certain Knight that had a packe of the Kings was intercepted, wherein wa written a deſire to the King of *Scots* to cut of the Earl of *Lancaſter*, whereupon not a few fell from the King to that Earl. A fourth when a certain mad man *John Poudras* counter feiting himſelf to be King *Edward*, and feare not to ſay, that *Edward* they miſtook for thei King was falſly ſuppoſed to be ſo, which mad neſſe he paid dearly for by the torture he wa put to. But the greateſt of all was, that a cer tain Baron, *William Breviſius*, who had ſpen the greateſt part of his Eſtate in Riot and Who ring, would needs ſell the reſt by Port-ſale

which

which *Humphrey Bohun* gaping after, asking leave of the King, did tranſact with *William* for them. Alſo both the *Roger Mortimers* being ignorant of other Competitours, cheapned the Bargain, and *Spencer* had obtained immediate leave from the King to buy them, and was preferred before any other. It is a wonder what hatred he drew upon himſelf by this matter. Now all the Nobility came together, and entred a conſpiracy, crying out, that the *Spencers* both Father and Sonne were Traitors, Corrupters of the King, and Plagues to the Commonwealth, and at laſt they fell to their Arms. They come in haſte to *London* with their Army, and with leave granted, they enter the City, and make their complaints to the King, which he yeelded to by the Interceſſion of many. Laſtly, The *Spencers* were baniſhed, but ſhortly after, when the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* contended in a Common-Councel of a *London*-Senate, that that baniſhment was unjuſt, the *Spencers* are called home again, the King being no wayes unwilling to it. This drove the Nobility on, but another miſchief moved the King. For the Queen taking her Progreſs toward *Canterbury*, when as ſhe would have diverted towards the Lord of *Baldeſmire*, ſhe was diſhonourably ſhut out, and was forced to turn away to ſome other place. Of which matter

matter ſhe complained to the King, and it mad him extream angry, who now doth think of no thing but revenge for that injury, collecting ſuddainly a Band of Souldiers, he aſſaulted the Caſtle, which when he had overcome, the Governour of it *Thomas Culpeper*, was hanged and *Baldeſmire* with his wife and children was caſt into Priſon, and all his goods Confiſcate. And the Kings blood being now hot, he proceeded farther, and reſolved to make Warr upon the Nobles, but they finding that his Army increaſed, part returned to their Obedience, and part fell to their Arms; But their Army being either ſlipt away or vanquiſhed, ſome were killed in the fight, the reſt were taken, amongſt whom was the Earl of *Lancaſter* who was beheaded before his own Caſtle, the reſt were either hanged or beheaded, that *England* was never more ſorrowfully wet with Noble Blood.

Now the laſt and worſt miſchief of all hanged over his head, for the King of *France* for the Poſſeſſions that *Edward* had in *France*, required Homage from him for them, but *Edward* refuſing, he entr'd his Provinces with an Army. At length Queen *Iſabella*, *Edwards* wife was ſent to intreat him not to waſte his Countrey, ſhe went willingly, partly to performe the Kings Commands, partly to complain to her

Brother

Brother. For *Edward* by the Inſtigation of *Spencer* was no little eſtranged from her, and had offended her with great contempt. *Roger Mortimer* went with her, with whom the Queen held unlawfull Familiarity, which when the King underſtood, he ſent to the *French* King ſome that ſhould deſire him to ſend home the Queen with the Prince her Sonne. But ſhe not returning is baniſhed out of all the Kings Dominions and Garriſons made to drive her off, if ſhe came againſt the Kings Will. But ſhe flying to the Earl of *Hannonia*, Matrimony being contracted between Prince *Edward*, and the Earls Sonne, ſhe procured a good Army from him, *John* the Earls Brother being Generall; Setting ſail they land about *Harwich*, to whom immediately *Henry* Eatl of *Lancaſter*, and other Nobles joyned themſelves. The King receiving news of it, was wonderfully frighted, he left *London* without ſtay, the City being addicted to the Queen, and purpoſing to flie into *Lundy* Iſland, by a Tempeſt he was driven into *Wales*. In the mean while the *Londoners*, that they might ſhew their loves to the Queen, cut off the Heads of *Gualter Stapleton* Treaſurer of *England* moſt cruelly, becauſe he was addicted to the King, and ſome others alſo. Nor did the Queen do leſs at *Briſtol*, killing *Hugh* Father to *Spencer*, who was ninety years old, cauſing

him to be dragged to Execution, pulling his heart out alive. Then she sent part of her Army to finde out the King, *Henry* Earl of *Lancaster* being the chief, and *Rice Paulinus* a *Welshman*, who because he knew every passage of the Countrey exactly, he lead the Earl to the Monastery of *Neth*, where the King hid himself, where presently both he, with *Spencer*, *Robert Baldoch*, and *Simon Redyng*, is delivered into the hands of his Enemies, and is left to the Custody of the Earl of *Leicester*, who entertained him with all respect, as it was fit a captive King should be. But *Edmund* Earl of *Arundel*, *John Daniel* and *Thomas Micheldem*, are beheaded at the request of *Mortimer*. But *Spencer* who was now Earl of *Glocester*, is now with *Simon Redying* drawn to Execution, and being first hanged, they were afterwards beheaded and quartered, and their Heads set up on *London* Bridge, the quarters were sent to the chief Cities, but *Baldoch* was famished to death in Prison. Then a Parliament is called, wherein they consulted to depose the King, and to Crown the Prince his Sonne *Edward*. But he being farre more Religious than his Mother would not accept the Crown, unless his Father would resign it willingly. Some are sent to perswade this miserable King, and the unhappy man did yeeld easily to it. A day is set for the

deliveri

delivering up his Title, and *Edward* cloathed in black, comes into the Chamber, where they were gathered together that ſhould receive his Abdication, but he ſcarce ſaw the proviſion made for his renunciacion, but he ſunk down half dead in a ſwound, and with much ado being refreſhed by the Earl of *Leiceſter*, and the Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, he came to himſelf. But when he heard the cauſe of the Aſſembly, he anſwered, That as it was diſpleaſing to him that his Subjects were ſo much offended at him, ſo he was well pleaſed that they had made his Son *Edward* King in his ſtead; and ſo the Solemnities being rightly performed, the buſineſs was at laſt accompliſhed. Then an allowance being granted to *Edward*, he remained in the Cuſtody of the Earl of *Leiceſter*, and was well uſed. Alſo ſo great a ſtipend was granted to the Queen-Mother, that there was ſcarce any thing left for the King and Queen. Nor was the furious woman yet pleaſed, but went about to infringe the Liberity her Husband enjoyed with the Earl of *Leiceſter*, and by the counſel of *Adam Torleton* Biſhop of *Hereford*, power is granted to two Knights *Thomas Gorney* and *John Matrevers* to carry the King to ſome other place. They hewed him filthily, cutting his hair moſt ridiculouſly, and his beard alſo, that he might not be known, at laſt they brought

him to *Barclay* Caſtle.

After he had loſt his Kingdom, they conſult concerning his Life. Firſt, They thought by unwholſome food to deſtroy him, then by filthy ſtinks of carcaſes, and laſtly by poyſon, but neither prevailed. Then the Letters of the Biſhop of *Hereford* the moſt wicked Counſellor, were ſent to his Keepers, by which he checks them heavily for dealing ſo well with him that was not fit to be ſo kindly uſed, adding in the end, *Doe not fear to kill* Edward, *'tis good*; which was interpreted by them, as they pleaſed, who thereupon fell upon the miſerable King in his Bed, and ſtrive with the Blankets to ſtrangle him. Nor were they content with this, but they thruſt a hot Iron into his Fundament, and ſo burned his Bowels (a moſt hideous Example of Cruelty) and deſtroyed him in a doleſull manner. But theſe Parricides when they looked for a Reward for their Villany, they received a juſt Reward of it. For being called in queſtion for their Lives, they were baniſhed. Afterwards *Gorney* loſt his Head, *Matrevers* after a long baniſhment at laſt died miſerably.

This King was of an excellent Stature of Body, wonderfull ſtrong, but too much given to drunkenneſs, and ſo not ſecret of his Counſels, he was immoderate toward thoſe he loved

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For Love, if it be with Moderation is a moſt noble affection of the ſoul, and if that be wanting, it is the worſt paſſion of all the reſt. He was more unhappy than unfortunate. He exceeded all in Chaſtity, for he left no Baſtards behind him; In Moderation, for he uſed no unjuſt wayes to pole his Subjects of their Moneys. As his Subjects hated him in his life time, ſo his memory was dear unto them after his Death.

EDWARD *the third, King of* England *and* France.

Anno 1328.

HIs Father being depoſed, *Edward* was ſaluted King, ſirnamed *Windſor*, not yet having paſſed his fifteenth year, and therefore he had Governors that ſhould Rule the Kingdome in his Name. But the chief Power remain'd in the Queen and *Mortimer*, either the Nobility winking at it, or allowing it. The firſt care was to fall upon the *Scotch*, for *Robert Bruſe* deſpiſing the young King, entred the Borders of *England* with his Army, whereupon an Army is raiſed, joyning thoſe of the

hanſe Towns, which the Queen brought with her. But when divers people hardly could be held together in reſpect of the diverſity of their Manners, there grew in a ſhort time a great diſcord between both Nations; ſo nothing ſucceeding well, they came back again, and afterwards the *Engliſh* conſented to baſe conditions of Peace, A Marriage being contracted between *David* Prince of *Scotland*, and *Joan* Siſter to *Edward*. Alſo *Edward* Married his Wife that was promiſed him, *Philippa* the Earl of *Hannonia*'s Daughter, being yet in their Non age. Then the Souldiers of *Hannonia*, who cauſed the Diſcord, are ſent home, And *Edmund* Earle of *Kent* accuſed of Treaſon, because he had endeavoured to reſtore the Kingdom to his Brother *Edward*, was condemned and loſt his Head. But the great Revenues of the Queen, which ſhe had drawn to her ſelf by a Grant of Parliament were reſtrained to a thouſand *per annum*, and ſhe was impriſoned in a Caſtle; and *Mortimer* being convicted of Adultery with her, and being taken in the act was preſently hanged: In the mean while *Philip* the Fair King of *France* died, and the Kingdom was devolved to his Sonnes, *Henry*, *Lewis* and *Charles* the Fair, who all reigned in their turns, but *Charles* dying without an Heir-male lawful, Succeſſion failed in him. *Edward* who

was of kinne by the Siſter of *Charles*, who was the Daughter to *Philip* the Fair, ſuppoſing that the Kingdom fell by deſcent to him, found *Philip Valeſius*, Brother to *Philip* the Fair to be his enemy, for women by the common rule of *France* are excluded by the Salique Law. Wherefore *Philip* was prefer'd before *Edward*, and the King of *England* was forced to do him Homage for the Lands he poſſeſſed in *France*. But theſe things gave cauſe afterwards for a grievous Warre and ſharpe contention,

In the mean time *Edward Baily* Son to *John*, affecting the Kingdom of *Scotland*, deſcending from his Anceſtors, *Robert Bruſe* being now dead, made Warre upon the *Scots*, and by a ſucceſsfull fight (or elſe helped by the Forces of *Edward*) brought almoſt the whole Nation under him (whilſt *David* a young King trifled the time away in *France*) and ſo doing Homage to the King of *England*, he held it as from him in Chief.

In the ſaid time the Iſle of *Man* is Conquered by *William Montacute* Earl of *Saliſbury*, who therefore was honoured with the Title of King of *Man*.

Edward now come to age, by the Inſtigation of *Robert Atrebas*, who was fled out of *France* into *England*, intends a Warre with *France*, making a Confederacy with the Dukes and

Earls of *Gelderland*, *Gulic*, *Cleave*, and th
Hanſe-Towns, and of *Brabant*. The *Frenc*
alſo foreſeeing this Tempeſt, made friendſhi
with the Biſhop of *Leige*, *John* King of *Boh*
mia, the Earl of *Lutzenburg*, the Palatine *Al*
bertus, *Otho* of the Houſe of *Auſtrich*, an
Ameſius Earl of *Genoa*.

Wherefore *Edward* ſail'd into *Flanders*
bearing the Title of the King of *France* (thoſ
of *Flanders* being the cauſe of it) and then h
entred the Borders of *France*. *Philip* alſo in
vaded *Aquitan*, and though the Armies o
both Kings were in ſight one of the other, an
ready to fall on, yet they both departed with
out fighting. *Edward* in the mean while to ſe
to his buſineſs at home, returned for *England*
leaving *William Montacute*, and the Earl o
Suffolk to take care of the Warre, both of them
behaved themſelves valiantly, yet were take
and brought to *Paris*.

But *Edward* ſuppoſing it was in vain to ſta
at the report of this news, provided for his re
turn for *France*, and finding a ſtrong Navy o
King *Philips* in the Haven of *Sluſe*, he collecting
a great Fleet ſet upon the *French*, and utterly
deſtroyed their Navy, killing then 30000 *French*
with thoſe that were drowned and came to their
ends other wayes.

Then he laid ſiege to *Tourney*, which Town
was

was so well defended by the Duke of *Burgundy*, and the Earl of *Armeniac*, that his whole Army being dispersed, he lost about 4000 men; *Edward* was much enraged with this loss, and challenged *Philip* to fight a Duel with him, but the business came not so far, because it was taken up.

Yet the besieging of *Tourney* was no whit neglected, and *Philip* did what he could to free the City, but *Robert* King of *Sicily* interceeding, and especially *Joan Valois*, *Philips* sister, there is a cessation made for two years.

In the *interim* the *Scots* that were enemies to *Bayly*'s Government, calling their King *David* out of *France*, they make War upon *Edward*, and invading *Northumberland* with a strong Army, they miserably destroy all by fire and sword, sparing no sex nor condition. But at the sudden approach of *William Montacute*, they are afflicted with some loss, and being frighted at the coming of *Edward*, sounding a retreat, they returned for *Scotland*, but *Edward* following their Armies overtook them, and wearying them with some light skirmishes, he forced them to a cessation for two years.

John Earl *Montfort*, whilst he strives to make good his Title to *Britany*, is taken by King *Philip*: but his Wife seeking help from King *Edward*, easily procured it (*Mary* the Kings Daughter

Daughter being eſpouſed to the Earls Son) t… care of that expedition was firſt committed … *Gualter Mani* a valiant Gentleman, and th… to *Robert Atrebas*. In the mean time *Bal…* being driven out of his Kingdom of *Scotland* … and by *Edward* made Governour of *Barwick* … tels *Edward* that the *Scots* had not kept thei… Covenants; whereupon *Edward* moves ſud… denly with an Army againſt the *Scots*, but ther… was nothing done but the ceſſation of Arms re… newed.

In the *interim*, *Robert Atrebas*, with *Gualte… Mani*, and ſome other Nobles, after a great… tempeſt, and Sea-fight, arrived at a Town of … *Britain* (which is commonly called *Vannes*) … and going on Land, ſet on the City that was a… Garriſon in a Hoſtile manner, and ſuddainly … became Maſters of it; but by the deſperate … violence of ſome of the Nobility, the *French* … wan it again, and wounded *Robert*, whereof … he died ſhortly after in *England*. But *Edward* … himſelf moving into *Britany*, laid a new ſiege … to the *Vannes*; and *John* Duke of *Normandy* … coming ſuddainly, they both make themſelves … ready for Battel, but by the intereeſſion of … Pope *Clement* the ſixt, Truce was made for … ſome few moneths, yet it laſted not, who was … the cauſe of it is uncertain; they again prepare … for their Arms, by which meanes *Henry* of … *Lancaſter*

ncaſter ſubdued many Towns in *Guyan*, and other Provinces, and then he removed to *nrdeaux* for his Winter Quarters.

Philip that he might not loſe his Countrey ſloth, levying a great Army, regained *Mi-montium* a *Franc Town*, and *Engoleſm*. But hen *Lancaſter* was too weak for the great rmy of *Philip*, *Edward* came to his aſſiſtance ith more Forces, bringing with him his Son rince of *Wales*, that was yet in his Non-age for he was ſcarce 15 years old) that he might e trained up in the Warres, who preſently ook many Towns, and then he marched toward *Picardy* and *Pontium*, and he either vanquiſhed or deſtroyed all places in the way. Then he paſſed over *Somes*, a wonderfull example of his Valour, the enemy looking on, and he diſcomfited *Gondomar* more by fear than force.

In the mean time *Philip* ſtay'd with his Army at the Temple of St *Germans*, and being enraged with ſo great a loſs of his men, ſets *Edward* a day to fight with him in Battell; he had pitched his Camp at *Creſſen*, expecting with his Enſignes *Philip* his enemy: The Armies both meet, and the Trumpets ſound to Battel, wherein appeared the wonderful courage of *Edwards* both Father and Sonne, that day the *Engliſh* got the Victory, and the *French* were routed and

and ruined, the King hardly escaped himself and there were found slain about 30000 men the chief whereof were *John* King of *Bohemia*, *Charles Alencon*, and other chief Nobles 1500. Another loss fell after this Victory, upon the Archbishop of *Roan*, who lost about 7000 Souldiers.

Nor was this the end of their Victories, for it went successively in *England* against the *Scots* in the Kings absence, their King *David* with the greatest Noble men were taken prisoners, and 15000 Souldiers were slain in the fight, and the rest were dispersed.

Nor did the General *Thomas Dagovort* fight with less good fortune in *Britany*, for the Countess of *Montfort*, the principal of the *French* Nobility being taken and killed.

Edward being more high by so many and great Victories, neglecting *Amiens* and the Town of *Abbas*, he laid siege to *Calais*, that was of great moment, and most convenient for the *English* affairs, whilst *Lancaster* overran all *Guyan*, vanquished those of *Xanton* and *Poictiers*, and being loaded with the spoil, he returned to *Bourdeaux*. In the mean while *Philip* going about to relieve those of *Calais*, drew near with his Forces, and when he had in vain provoked *Edward* to Battel, having done nothing, he returns towatd *Paris*: So they of

Calais

Calais being out of hopes of relief, began to treat for Conditions, and it was agreed upon on both sides, that six of the principal Citizens, should come with nothing on but their shirts, with Halters about their necks, and submit themselves to King *Edward*, all the rest to have free pardon. These, though they did most humbly upon their knees crave for pardon, yet were condemned to be hanged, but at the Queens request they were set at liberty, and sent away with money to defray their charges as they went.

The King and Queen enter the City in Triumph, they command the old Inhabitants to leave the City, and kept the place stocked with *English* families.

The *French* strive to regain by craft what they had lost by Valour, for *Godfrey Charnus* the Governour of St *Odomar*, had corruped with money *Almeric Papiensis*, which *Edward* had made Captain of *Calais*, to deliver up the City, but the matter being discloſed, *Almeric* is called for into *England*, who coming, and confeſſing his fault, at last he obtained pardon, but upon that condition that he should deceive the *French* of their expectation, and deliver them up to the hands of the *English*. At the time appointed came *Charnus*, and brought the Gold with him he had promised, but he was circum-

circumvented by *Edwards* Forces; yet he ſto
ly defended himſelf, and made work enou
for *Edward* and his Sonne both, that were p
ſent untill all were ſlain that he brought w
him, and he (with a Cavalier of *Ribomantin*
who had twice diſmounted *Edward*, but at l
was vanquiſhed by him) was taken priſoner.

But the buſineſs ſucceeded more happily, f
the *Engliſh* got the Caſtle of *Guyan* by bribi
the Governor, and ſo plaid the *French* the ſa
trick.

Philip the *French* King now died, leavi
his Sonne *John* Heir of the Kingdom, al
Humbert Prince of *Dauphine* died, who le
the ſame ſucceſſour, and from that time th
firſt born of the *Frenoh* King is called th
Dolphine.

But when the Treaties of Peace began, ſu
ceeded not, *Edward* Prince of *Wales* is ſent a
gain into *France*, who over-running *Aquita*
Septimania, *Tolouſe*, *Narbon*, *Bourges*; heav
with the ſpoil came back to *Bourdeaux*. *Edwar*
no leſs on the other part vexed *France* with ne
Forces, alſo he ſet *Lancaſter* to aſſiſt the Kin
of *Navarre*, who alſo Conquered many Caſtle
and Cities, wherefore the *French* man raiſin
what forces he could, firſt laies hold on *Nor*
mandy, and recovered many Towns there, an
had won all the Province, unleſſe he ha
beer

en diverted by the insolency of *Edward* ince of *Wales*, who came against him, but hen *Edward* was too weak for the *French* Ar- y, he soon retreated to *Bourdeaux*. The *rench* followed him, and forced him to fight, t willing to forbear the hopes he had of the ictory, although Legates came from the Pope, d submissively desired peace. But the Prince *Wales* scorning the base conditions sent him the *French* (namely, That he should yield mself and his Army to the mercy of the *rench*) made himself ready to fight, and ma- ng choice of some places that were Vineyards, d over grown with briars, that he might a- oid the violence of the Horse, there he planted s Bow-men, who easily troubled the Horse- en that came improvidently to offend them, d so began the Battell, and following their ccess, they dispersed and routed all the *French* rmy presently; King *John* himself, with his ounger Sonne *Philip*, and an innumerable obility of *France* were taken prisoners; seven housand were slain, amongst whom were ma- y chief Noble men. The rest with three Sons f the King escaped by flight. The King of *rance* though he were captivated, was used ith all respect by Prince *Edward*, and when he ad wintred with him at *Bourdeaux*, at the be- inning of the spring he is brought into *Eng-*

land,

land, and is entertained richly by King E*ward*; who being content with one Capt King, he releaſed *David* King of *Scotland*, their requeſt of Queen *Joan*, ſiſter to *Edw* when he had lived in *England* eleven years, f paying his Ranſom that he had promiſed. by the interceſſion of ſome Cardinals, th was a Treaty of Peace between both Kin And *John* being now weary of his ſtay in *E land*, eaſily yeelded to thoſe conditions whi *Edward* propounded. But his eldeſt Sonne t Dolphine Prince, and the Counſel of *Franc* were not content with them, ſaying they we heavy and unjuſt. Whereupon *Edward* imp tient of delays, attempts to make good b Arms, that he could not obtain in Peace. H leaving the charge of the Kingdom to his you ger Sonne *Thomas*, with 1100 Ships, and t Flower of the Nobility of *England*, ſails t *Calais*, where he divided his Army into thre parts: The firſt Body he truſted with th Prince of *Wales*, the ſecond to *Lancaſter*, th third he kept for himſelf. Then over-running *Picardy*, he wan many Towns, till he ſat dow with his Army before the Walls of *Paris*, wait ing in vain for the coming of the Dolphin wherefore he retreated toward *Lions*. But i the way he was overtaken with ſo great tempeſt, in the year 1360, that being mightily

frighted

lighted, he made a vow to make peace with the *French*, and not long after it was confirmed at *Lyons*: In which conditions the *French* King was also included with his Sonne, and is released from his Captivity, and great part of *France*, with a vast summe of Money is granted to *Edward*, but the *French* King the next year, (the cause why is not certain) came for *England*, and after he had languished long, he died there.

Edward about this time instituted the Order of Knights of the Garter, with great solemnity.

The fame of the Prince of *Wales* was now spread through the world, wherefore if any were oppressed with injury or wronged by their enemies, they fled to him for to be their protector and to revenge their wrongs. Amongst the rest, *Peter* King of *Castile* was restored again to his kingdom, who returned him very small thanks for his labour, for *Peter* refused to pay the souldiers their wages they deserved. The Prince got nothing by it, but griefe of minde and body, (if you set aside the fame and glory he acquired of his great vertue.) The Souldiers in the *interim*, being enraged for lack of their pay, that they might not want necessary provision, over-run the Territories round about, and commit rapine in all

places where they came; whereupon the inhabitants complain to the King of *France*, therefore the *French* King sets the Prince a day to give an account of this insolence: He denies to come unlesse he came armed with 600 Souldiers; so this controversie brake forth to open Warre, and they on both sides take by force many Townes, and abundance of men are slain, the *English* for the most part having the best of it, conquering the Towns of *Bordeaux* and *Belleparch* where they took the Mother of the Duke of *Borbon*, and the queen of *France*.

About this time *Philippa* Queen of *England* died, yet her death put no stop to the *English* proceedings in *France*.

For the Earle of *Pembroke* falling upon the people of *Anion*, wan many Towns, and when he endeavonred to take and spoil the *French* Navy, by the industry of the Earl of *Sant-Pol* he was frustrated, and so he returned for *Calis* plundering all in the way. In the mean time the men of *Angiers* and *Bourges* wasted the borders of the Prince of *Wales*, which when he endeavoured to oppose, receiving news that *Lemoges* taken, making haste thither, he was again, killing all every where, but observing the valour of three Centurions, who by their Galantry checked his conquering sword,

in sakes he spared the City, and the Lives all the inhabitants that were left. *David* ing of *Scots* died in the mean time, leaving heir, besides his Cousin *Robert Stuart*, who ceeded him, and was Crowned at *Scone*. *bert Canolus* was now sent into *France* with great Army, behaved himself more boldly an fortunately, for he was circumvented by *ertrand Gesquinus*, and lost the greatest part his men.

Edward Prince of *Wales*, the most famous r his Valour and Chivalry, died at *Burdeaux* bout this time, and *Gualter Mani* a valiant aptain, died at *London*. Also the Earl of *Pembroke* who had married his Daughter, being now Governour of *Guyan*, when he was oing to his charge of Government, was taken y the *Spaniards* and carried into *Spain*. All ose possessions which the Prince of *Wales* had von, followed, and were recovered again by *Charles* the fifth, King of *France*, so that the hance of War now began manifestly to alter. *Edward* indeed went thither with mighty orces, but by a contrary Tempest he lost his labour, and *Lancaster* was careful of his business but did nothing prevail.

Edward when he had lost, (together with his hopes he conceived of his Sonne *Edward*,) all the fruits almost of his travel in *France*, fell

into so great grief of minde and body, that he died about ten moneths after the Prince of *Wales*, when he had raigned fifty years. He was the most valiant of all the Kings, a comely person, excellent for the gifts of his body and minde; living as one may say after his death having had a Wife and a Sonne that were incomparable.

RICHARD *the second, King of* England *and* France.

Anno 1378.

RIchard surnamed of *Burdeaux*, the Sonne of *Edward* the Black Prince of *Wales*, appointed to succeed by *Edward* his Grandfather, came to the Crown after his death, not yet being past eleven years of age. Wherefore he had Governours assigned to him, *John* Duke of *Lancaster*, and *Edmund* Earle of *Cambridge*, his Uncles by his Fathers side. The *Scotch* and *French* taking occasion to win from him by reason of his Nonage, provide Armies for invasion. The *French* conquer the City *Rye*, and being encouraged by their success they fall upon the Isle of *Wight*, and spoil all with fire and sword

word, wresting from the Inhabitants great summes of Money, and so spoiling all the Frontiers of *England*, they are enriched with a vast prey. The *Scotch* take the Castle of *Barwick*, but by the Valour of the people of *Northumberland* and *Nottingham* the Fort is recovered, and all the *Scots* killed. Also *Hugh Calverly* Governour of *Callis* burn'd 26 Ships of *France* in the Harbour of *Benonin*, casting fire amongst them. So *John Philpot* Citizen of *London*, preparing a Fleet at his own charge, took all the ships of *Mercerus* a notable Rover who plaid the Pirate on the borders of *England* and robd all the *English* Merchants Ships. When he returned, in stead of a reward, he is accused of high Treason, because he had fitted his Navy without the Kings knowledge, he defended his cause so well, that he not only excused what he did, but is famous for it unto this day. The King said, *That publick actions may be privately traduced, yet they may not be publickly examined, since Authority would in such a case commit a fault, and in place of an errour raise a tumult, and since the losse is generall and common, every one affords weapons for revenge, and though it were against reason to exceed the Commission, yet it cannot be held a criminall matter, to engage for it with hazard of ones life.* With good and bad fortune they laboured much

on both sides. The *Scotch* waste with fire [illegible] *pisburg*, but the Earl of *Northumberland* entri[illegible] *Scotland*, spoil'd the Territories of *Merc*[illegible] with sword and flame lik wise. The No[illegible] thern *English* attempting to invade *Sco*[illegible] *land* also are unhappily slain. And afterwar[illegible] the Duke of *Lancaster*, with *Buckingham*[illegible] *Warwick*, *Stafford* and others, the chief [illegible] the Nobility, arrive in *Britain* with a gre[illegible] Fleet, thinking to lay siege to St. *Malos*, b[illegible] finding the Garrison too strong, they retur[illegible] home again. The *Scotch* in the mean whi[illegible] setting scaling ladders to the Castle of *Barwick*, overcame it in the night, and killed *Robe*[illegible] *Bayton* Governour of it. But the Earl o[illegible] *Northumberland* coming suddenly with an Ar[illegible] my, regain'd the Castle after he had beleaguer[illegible] it two dayes. *William Montacute* the King's Embassadour at *Calis*, was successfull in his businesse both by Sea and Land. But *John Clark* was as unfortunate, though he behaved himself valiantly, being conquered and taken by the enemy, both he and his Ships. And so here and elsewhere they strove with doubtfull fortune.

In the mean while *Thomas Cartonius* is accused for Treason by *John Anster*, that he had for money given up to the *French* the Castle of St. *Saviour*. *Cartonius* denying the fact, is challenged

hallenged by *Anſter* to fight a Duel with him, herein *Carton*, though he were farre ſtronger n Limbs and force than *Anſter*, is killed by him; At the beginning of the fourth year of King *Richard*'s Raign, the Earl of *Buckingham* was ſent with others, and a ſmall Army into *France*, to aſſiſt the Duke of *Brittain*, but the *French* King dying about that time, Peace was confirmed between the new King & the Duke. But the *Spaniſh* and the *French* Galleys did wonderfully ſpoil the Sea-Towns of *England* at that time, and many Towns were either plunder'd or conſumed by fire, ſo laden with the prey they returned home.

The *Kentiſh* men by reaſon of the deadly burden of Tributes, grew mad, and are enraged with an implacable hatred againſt the Nobility, taking all occaſions they could finde, for the baſeſt dregs of men cõmonly being uncapable of honour themſelves, which they cannot ſuſtain, are envious againſt thoſe that are. They report that *Wat Tyler* was the Author of it, who killed the Collector of Tribute that behaved himſelf arrogantly with his own ſtaff, that he took from him. To whom other ſeditious fellows, & whole Provinces joyned themſelves. This tumultuary Faction increaſed mightily, came to *London* with his Army, and kills firſt of all *Richard Lyon* a *London* Doctor with an Ax. And

putting his Head on the top of his Spear carried it for a Trophie of his valour. Then all of them the next day runne to *Lancaster*-Hall, and set it on fire, they take away the rich Hangings, and throw them into the Thames, carefully looking to it that no man should keep any thing for himself, and when one covetous fellow had hid a silver Cup in his bosome, they take the man and threw him into the fire alive, with the Cup. Part of them got into the Wine-cellar, who being half oppressed with the House falling down, lived seven dayes after the great down-fall, imploring no succour to help them. After this manner, plundering up and down, they runne madding to every place; At last they hasten to the Kings Court, and to the Tower of *London*, and they quickly overcome the Tower, the King not daring to make opposition against them, where the Queen-mother, suffering an affront by a certain insolent fellow that offered her a bone, fell down half dead. *Simon* Bishop of *Canterbury*, being haled out of the Tower, had his Head cut off at Tower-hill by them. *Robert Hallius* endured the same death, and so did many others; They neither regarded Churches nor publick places, they destroy all in their fury like mad men. The King thinking what remedy he should use to suppresse these tumults, granting a Pardon for

what

what they had done, endeavours to pacifie the Rabble. The Inhabitants of the County of *Essex* are obedient, and return home. But the *Kentish* men persist in their stubbornesse, *Tyler* being their Leader: To whom, in the Kings Name *John Newton* was sent, that he might by intreaty reduce these insolent people to their Duty, or else should enquire what they would have; He coming riding on Horsback, was commanded by *Tyler* to alight, and to deliver his Message on foot (so much Authority did he arrogate to himself in this fury) the Knight refused to come from his Horse, whereupon *Tyler* comes at him with his Sword: The King doth to have the Knight endanger'd, intreats him to alight, the Knight refusing it, and *Tyler* urging him, at last came *William Walworth* the Major of the City, and with the staff he had in his hand he gave *Tyler* a grievous wound on the Head, & according to his office bid him submit to the King; Whilst he stood reeling with his blow, he was killed by the Kings followers with innumerable wounds. The Captain being slain, the maimed faction seemed to prepare for to be revenged; But the King, though he were yet under fifteen years of age, passed on to them with a ready minde, promising that he would be their Commander, and bad them follow him, and all should be as thes desired. In

the

the mean while *Walworth* had gathered together about a 1000. Citizens, the Captain whereof was *Robert Canolus*, and coming upon them as they were in a Tumult, he put them in such a fright, that they cast away their Arms, and were glad to submit. The Citizens had fallen upon the Rebels, but the King would not suffer them, least they should kill the Innocent with the offendours: That the tumult might be wholly ended, he gave each man leave to return home to his habitation. But elsewhere the same quiet was not procured; For in *Suffolk* they ran madding up and down unmeasurably, and pulled down some Judges houses, and so at *Cambridge* and in other places, killing, cutting off the Heads, and otherwayes miserably massacring the Nobility; Their Captain was *John Littester* a Diar, who was grown so lofty that he behaved himself like a King. But he with all his followers was suppressed by *Henry Spencer* Bishop of *Norwich*, an industrious and valiant man, who took him prisoner, and brought him to Execution. At *London* also, and elsewhere they proceeded against the guilty, where *John Straw*, and others are put to death; and so all this Tumult was ended. *Lancaster* in the mean while was sent against the *Scotch*, that he might perpetually observe them, if they should attempt any thing upon the occasion of this dis-

disorders. But he so wisely managed the matter, that before they had any rumour of his march thitherward, there was a Cessation granted for two or three years. In the interim *Anna* the Sister of *Wenceslaus* the Emperour came to *London* to be married to the King, where the Marriage was solemnized with a wonderful pomp.

Henry Spencer about that time had obtained an Army from the King, which he led against the *French*, and chiefly for Pope *Urban* against *Clement* the Anti-pope; And first coming into *Flanders*, he besieged *Iper*, but by a greater force marching out of *France*, he was constrained to raise the Siege, and when they came beside *Gravelin*, he writ to the King, that there was now a fit occasion to defeat the Enemy, but *Lancaster* who had the command, making delayes, it fell to nothing; so *Spencer* having done no business returns home again, and shortly after Truce was made between the *French* and the *English*.

In the mean while the *Scotch* entring the Borders of *England*, consumed many Towns and Castles with fire and sword: But *Lancaster* with *Buckingham* going against them, when they could not force the *Scots* to fight, for revenge of the wrong they had done, set fire to some of their Cities and Villages, and so retreat for *England*.

But

But *Richard* to suppress their Insolence, whom also the *French* had sent aid, he with his Army marched into *Scotland*, and finding *Edenburgh* without a Garison, he set that on fire. The *Scots* to divert the *English* Forces, fell into *Cumberland*, and lay siege to *Carlile*, but hearing of *Richards approach*, they giving warning to their fellows returne for *Scotland*.

Lancaster at that time with a choice number of Souldiers makes a Voyage into *Spain*, King *Richard* bestowing on him the Title of the King of *Spain*, where he did conquer some Towns, and married his Daughter to the King of *Portugall*, but the *English* being impatient of that Country, and the heat of the Ayre, fell into all kindes of diseases, and so made a Truce, which a Peace followed shortly after.

On the Coasts of *France*, the Earls of *Arundel* and *Nottingham* being the Leaders, an hundred *French* Vessels laden with wine were overcome, and *Brest* freed from a siege. But a grievous Controversie grew at this time in *England* between the King and the Nobility, the Duke of *Gloucester*, the Earl of *Arundel* and others; the Duke of *Ireland*, the Earls of *Suffolk* and many other malitious men setting them on. They fell to their Arms, but by the milder

counsell

counsell of others they grew friends again. The Duke of *Ireland* leaving the Court of his own accord fell amongst the Forces of the Earle of *Derby*, and not daring to fight, swimming the River with his horse, he landed at *Beauvois* where like a banished man he lived some yeats at *Lovaine*. And the rest who were Authors of the Warre against the King at a famous sitting in Parliament, were commanded to forsake the Court and Kingdom, and some were put to extream tortures.

In the 15th year of *Richards* Government, the *Londoners* fell to Mutiny, for a very light cause, and the King being wonderfully offended at them for a small summe of Money they had refused him, he punished them with the losse of their chiefe priviledges, and with the payment of a great sum of money. This is the effect of offending Kings.

After this in a solemn meeting of the kings, peace was ratified between *England* & *France*, *Isabella* the Daughter of the *French* King, a Maid of eight-y ears old, being betrothed to King *Richard*. For *Anna* his former Wife was deceased. The Duke of *Gloucester* by an importune word blaming the Kings negligence, fell into his displeasure, and fearing some issue of it, with his Brothers, forsooke the Court, & entring into a Conspiracy with some friends he

he attempted to change the state of the King-
dom. But the King under-feeling it, with his
Brother the Earl of *Huntington*, took a pro-
gress to the Castle of the Duke of *Glocester* his
Fathers Brother, when he came there at night
he found the Duke rising out of his Bed, and
presently going to meet him, he was taken by
the Earl *Marshall*, and carried Prisoner to
Calis, and there was hanged miserably. Also
the Earl of *Arundel* the chief Conspiratour,
and some principal Noblemen, are cast into
Prison. And he afterwards in a Parliament be-
ing questioned for his life, had his head cut off,
the rest being condemned either to be banish-
ed, or to perpetual Imprisonment; And thus
Richard by the bloud of the Nobility thought
to make good his Kingdom.

The Dukes of *Norfolk* and *Hereford* without
any other witness, appeaching one the other of
Treason, are admitted to fight a Duell, but
when they were both ready to fight, they were
commanded to forbear, and so to spare blood,
they were both sent away to divers places into
Banishment. *Norfolk* went first for *Germany*,
then to *Venice*, where he died of meer sorrow
and grief. But *Hereford* who had sail'd into
France, and there being instigated by the Coun-
sel of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, who was
banished for the same Conspiracy, returned
privately

privately home, under a pretence of his patrimony to be redeemed (which the King had brought into the Exchequer after his Fathers death against all Right and Equity) but indeed, that joyning with the Nobility he might order the Kings Insolence. He was scarce landed, but the Nobility came from all parts to him, and he waxed very strong. And having now a sufficient Army, he took some cities and beheaded the Kings chiefest Counsellours. *Richard* in the *interim* was in *Ireland*, and did his best to subdue the *Irish*; When a Messenger came to him of the commotions in England he was troubled at it, yet made no haste, according as the danger required. At length the Earl of *Salisbury* was sent into England before him, that he might levy what Forces he could, the King promising in six dayes to be with him. As soon as the Earle set foot in England, he raised with ease a mighty Army of *Welsh*, but the King not appearing, a rumour was given that he was dead, so part of his Forces went one way, some another, but a few stood to their Colours; the King at last, so soon as contrary windes would let him, came to them. But when he found so much of the countrey to be fallen to *Hereford*, and the Duke of *Lancaster* also by the death of his Father; he quite fainted in his minde, and had all those men that came to help

him

him to go whither they pleased, yet they continuing their fidelity he with the Earl of *Exeter*, and some others, fled to the Castle of *Conve*, where he found the Earl of *Salisbury*. Here the Duke of *Worcester*, who was Governour of the Kings House, breaking his white Staff a signe of his Office, and so renouncing his fidelity, fell off from the King to the Lords Conspiratours. Then the Earl of *Northumberland* is sent to the King, who from that Castle conveyed him to another place, saying also that he came to treat with the King for Conditions of peace: which the King did not refuse, but in the way the Earl of *Rutland* coming upon him, he is forced to go to *Flint* Castle whither shortly after *Henry* the Duke of *Lancaster* came, who was guilty, and friendly received by the King, and then he related the cause of his coming, which was, that he might receive his Rights and goods. The king granted, and ratified all, so they went to drink together, and afterwards mounting on Horsback they ride towards *London* in a continued voyage, in so great hast that the King had no leisure given him to change his cloaths. Then was the King put into the Tower, the Castle for the nobility, and was diligently watched there. And a parliament was called by the command of *Lancaster*, though it were falsly given out in the

Kings

Name, wherei *Richard* was accuſed of divers crimes, Namely, *That he had waſted the goods of the Kingdom. That he had borrowed a vaſt ſumme of Money, and not yet repay'd it. That he had made all the Laws Arbitrary, as he pleaſed. That he had changed the Members of Parliament when he would. That he had Tyrannically taken Power to himſelf over the Subjects Eſtates. That he had corrupted the Judges. That he had cauſed his Vncle Earl of Glocester to be barbarouſly murdered at* Callis. *That he had impriſoned the Members of Parliament. That beyond Right and Equity he had put the Earl of* Arundel *to extream Torture. That he had depopulated his own Kingdome. That he had pawned the Ornaments of the Kingdome and Kings out of the Kingdom*, and ſo forward. For which faults they thought fit to deprive him of all his Honours and Title of King; But he that he might ſeem to deſire what he would have avoided, willingly reſigned all his Right to the Kingdom, and freely gave it to *Henry* of *Lancaſter*, whom he nominated to ſucceed him, which was ratified and confirmed by the Great Seal. Then *Richard* being brought to *Pontfret*-Caſtle, was diſcharged of his Crown.

Henry having thus got the Kingdome, and not enduring any Competitour, one day la-

menting, was heard to cry out, *It is there any man will free me from that hatefull man?* And presently one *Peter Exton* a Knight, that he might winne the Kings favour with such a wickednesse, went with eight more unto *Richard*, whom he set upon to kill him, being at Dinner, but *Richard* rising hastily, wresting the Ax out of the hands of one of his Executioners, killed four of them, and at last by this *Peter Exton* he was knocked down dead himself, by an unhappy blow on the Head, which the Parricides lamented when it was too late.

Thus the unhappiest and most well-favoured of the Kings of *England*, ended his life and Kingdom.

HENRY *the fourth*, *King of* England *and* France.

Anno 1399.

HENRY of *Lancaſter*, who was nominated to ſucceed, was crowned King, but that he might not be thought to uſurp that Kingdom which he had by Election, he endeavoured to be eſtabliſhed in his own Right, vaunting that he was the next Heir, being directly deſcended from *Henry* the third, but that was falſe and counterfeit, for *Roger Mortimer* Earl of *Marſh*, deriving his Pedigree from the eldeſt Sonne of *Henry* the third, had a better Title. To this he added, his Right of Force, whereby he made good the Succeſſion he could not have done by Inheritance; Be it what it will be, he maintain'd it by his Sword. He gave good example when his Right held but weakly, for he made it up by good turns, granting a General Pardon of all the wrongs had been done unto him, but thoſe that were guilty of the death of the Duke of *Gloceſter*, he brought to a ſhamefull end, abhorring ſo great wickedneſſe.

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But after that the Fame of *Richard* being depoſed, was divulged in *France*, King *Charls* was purpoſed to revenge his Sonn in Laws wrongs, and to re-eſtabliſh him in the Throne. But when it was certainly underſtood that he was dead, all that buſineſs came to nothing.

Alſo thoſe of *Aquitan* and other places riſing about the rumour of the death of their Duke, were pacified by Meſſengers ſent to them in time. When he had got the Kingdom by troubles, it could not be but that he muſt hold it with troubles alſo. For *John* Earl of *Exceter* with *John Montacute*, *Thomas* Earl of *Kent* his Nephew, *Hugh Spencer* and others conſpired to invite *Henry* to *Oxford* under pretence of Running a Tilt, thinking to kill him treacherouſly at this exerciſe. But the matter was diſcovered and became void. Then what by fraud they could not do, they attempted to do by open Warre, carrying about with them a certain counterfeit *Richard* (for he was not yet ſlain) and they labour to reſtore him, as one that was miſerably wronged, but their forces running from them, either by fear of diſtruſt, the Authours of it were taken, and cruelly put to death. The *Welſh* alſo about that time, as their cuſtome was, make new Commotions, but the King came opportunely

nnely with his Army, and easily dispersed hem, punishing the chief of them. Whilst hese things were in motion *George Dumbar* ed into *England* to the Earl of *Northumberland*, craving assistance against *David* the onne of the King of *Scotland*; for he had Divorced the Daughter of this *George*, that vas betrothed to him, and had married another Wife, not restoring the Dowry of the ormer. Wherefore both of them making a ally into *Scotland*, fought first on equal terms with the Adversaries, but at last they routd them, and came back loaded with great poil.

In the mean while *Thomas* Earl of *Worcester*, knowing that the King was taken up with the Commotions in *Wales*, joyning to imself *Henry* Earl of *Stafford*, his Cousin y his Brothers side, with an Army, and the *Scotch* to boot, who naturally hated the *English*, beyond measure, makes Warre against he King; But the King, least by delayes the mischief might encrease, leaving *Wales* came n time to oppose them. When both Armies were now ready, they fell to it fiercely, and ought long on equal terms, untill such time s the perfidious *Welsh* came to assist *Thomas*, nd began the Battel afresh; Yet *Henry*, Faher and Sonne, gave wonderfull testimony

of their invincible Courages, running *Thom* of *Worcester* through with a Lance, and killi him. Whereupon they vanquished the Enem that was now in such fair hopes, and glory i of the Victory. *Henry Piercy* the King too Prisoner, and causeth his head to be cut o *Anno* 1402.

Also the Earl of *Nornhumberland* who w one of the partakers, to save his Life, fled t *George* of *Dunbar* Earl of *Marsh*, who w now restored to his Estate in *Scotland*. Aft this Conquest Prince *Henry* makes an inroad against the perfidious *Welsh*, and easily p an end to a mutineus Warre, subduing th Rebels, banishing *Owen* the Ring-leader, very valiant man, but seditious, who was brought to great want, and ended his life mi serably.

In the mean while the *French* came to help the Rebel *Welsh* with thirty Ships, their Lead was *James Borbon* Earl of *Marsh*, they set Sail but by a Tempest were brought upon som other Coast of *England*, and they got int *Cornwall*, upon which occasion they posses themselves of *Plymmouth* Haven, and com ming on Land, they ruine all places the me with fire and Sword; But stormes sudden arising, twelve of their Ships were drowned so they began to thnk how to returne back, and

hastily

ftily giving warning to the reſt, laden with
eir prey they came again to *France*. But
homas the Sonne of King *Henry*, with his
avy brought together, depopulated the Fron-
ers of *France*, and taking many Merchant-
en, ſufficiently requited this Injury. But the
ings of *France* and *England*, being full of
oubles at home, and ſo thinking leſſe of re-
enge, made a Truce for ſome moneths. The
ing untill that time being a Batchelour.
ook to Wife *Joan* that was formerly mar-
ied to Duke *Montfort*, and eſpouſed her
Daughter *Blanch* to the Sonne of the *Duke* of
Bavaria.

At that time *William Plunton*, a valiant war-
ike Knight, conſpired againſt the King, with
he Friends of *Mowbray*, who (as we ſaid) lived
aniſhed at *Venice*. To theſe the men of *Nor-
humberland*, and laſtly the *Scotch* united them-
ſelves. The King being certain of this matter,
comes preſently with an Army, and eaſily de-
feated them: *Plunton* and ſome of his Follow-
ers, with *Richard Scroop* Archbiſhop of *York*,
who was ſaid to have had a finger in this Re-
bellion, was taken priſoner. *Plunton* by the ge-
nerall vote loſt his Head for his inſolence, and
afterwards the reſt were put to death, being
convicted of this wickedneſs.

The King to extinguish Rebellion quite sent his Sonne *Henry* Prince of *Wales* against the *Scots*, who were coming on to assist *Plimton*, but they, when they had heard that the Conspiracy was detected, and the Authour of it executed, were not come from their places. But *Henry* thet he might not lose his labour, enters *Scotland*, and wastes it miserably with fire and Sword, and struck a wonderfull terrour upon the *Scots* so loading himselfe with the spoile and booty, he returned back to his Father to *London*, who was vexed to the purpose with new Commotions dayly rising one out of another, upon every occasion And now again some body had raised a Rumour amongst the People, that *Richard* was yet alive, whereupon the common people that alwayes gape after novelties, being moved, had made dangerous troubles, if their faction had not been wisely and timely suppressed. Also the Earle of *Northumberland* making a Covenant with *George* Earl of *Marsh*, and raising some thousands of *Scotch* and *English*, he entered the Borders of *England*, and preys in an hostile manner on the Territories of *Yorkshire*; The King went against them, & overthrew all their Forces, routing them in a tumultuary battell, Some of the principall who fell into the Kings power were brought to *York* and excuted there,

In

In the mean while *Edmund* Earl of *Kent*, to ſuppreſs the *French* Pyrats was ſet to Sea with a gallant Navy, but not lighting upon the Pirates, being hot with deſire to fight, he ſought for them in the very Haven, at the Temple of *Brioc*; and when he could not fight at Sea, he entred the City by Land, but the Earl himſelfe was killed by an unhappy blow with a ſtone; yet his ſouldiers took the Town, rifled it and burnt it, and killing moſt of the inhabitants they returned again for *England*. Alſo the *Engliſh* at the ſame time, the Earl of *Arundel* being in chief, did do their buſineſſe proſperouſly for the Duk of *Burgundy*, and being highly rewarded, they went backe for their Country, the Warre being as then not ended between the *Burgundian* anp the Duke of *Orleans*. But he, knowing that the hearts of the *Engliſh* were therefore ſet againſt him, requeſting their aſſiſtance, obtained it from King *Henry*, but when there was a ſcattered report that they were both agreed, the auxiliary *Engliſh* ſtayiug by the *Loyre*, expected their wages, which whec they could not obtaine, they being incenſed, plundered a Town that was hard by, called *Bellilocum*, and the Monaſtery; aud after that being called away by the Duke of *Clarence*, they march toward *Gaſconye* for the Duke of *Orleans*, and plunder all

as

as they go along, and when the *Duke* of *Orleans* had paid them their wages, they were pacified, and returned for *England.*

But *Henry* new for a good while having ended his Civil Warre, and intending an expedition for *Paleſtina*, preparing a Fleet for that purpoſe, died very ſuddenly at *Weſtminſter*, when he had reigned about 14 years. About the time of his death *James Stuart*, the eldeſt Sonne of *Robert* (for *David* was dead) whileſt he was taking a voyage into *France*, was taken by the *Engliſh*, and was brought to *London*, being exceedingly entertained by the King, but his Father ſupoſing his Sonne was now loſt, died for meer griefe and ſorrow ſhortly after; whom his Brother ſucceeded in the Throne.

HENRY *the fifth, King of* England *and* France.

Anno 1413.

THis King was inaugurated with a wonderfull applauſe and deſire of the Lords & Commons; and he not willing to diſapoint his ſubjects of the hope they conceived of him, gave

gave presently a sign of his excellent Government, sending away from him those ministers of lascivious youth, amongst whom he had been formerly bred; and least by sluggishnesse his valiant heart should languish, he sets his whole care how to recover his right in *France*, having narrowly looked into it. First he sent Heraulds, and demanded his Kingdome from King *Charles*, promising to Marry his Daughter, and threatning also, that if *Charles* would not do it, he would come with an Army and take his Patrimony by force. *Charles* laughed at his Embassadours, whereby he so enraged the minde of *Henry*, that he presently mustering a mighty Army, with about 120 Ships, he sails into *France*; first he besieged *Harflet* and in a few dayes compelled it to yeild: Then passing to *Semma*, at the Temple of *Maxentius*, the enemy met him, wherefore he pitched his Tents: But when he saw the enemy not very greedy to fight, he skirmished lightly, and so passed on to *Callis*. The *French* man in the meane time, when it came into his minde, sent Heraulds to *Henry* to challenge him to fight, who was not unwilling to accept it, he dismissed them with rewards, and passing over a River, presently news came that the enemy was at hand, wherefore he hastily makes himselfe ready for the Battell, though he were farre

inferiour

inferiour, in forces; they presently fall on, but *Henry* joyning industry to his vertue, giving such a violent charge, that after a terrible fight on both sides, he put the *French* at last to their heels. He himself being in the midst of the enemie forces dismounted the *Duke* of *Alenson*, who was presently slarn by the *English* souldiers; they had so many prisoners that they farre exceeded the Conquerours, wherefore he commanded to kill them all, least they should rise against them that had subdued them. There was a wonderfull multitude of *Dukes*, Earls and Lords that were destroyed, and not above 600 of the *English* was wanting, amongst which, one was the *Duke* of *York*. This Battell was fought at *Dagincourt* which gave a good *omen* to great Victories afterwards. *Henry* by this Victory cast such a terrour on the *French*, that *Lewis* the *Dolphin*, taking griefe of minde died shortly after. Such was the constancy of *Henryes* heart, that he forbad his souldiers on paine of death to sing any scurrilous songs in derogation of the *French*, but rather to sing Psalmes and Hymnes to the glory of God.

In that time *Sigismund* the Emperour came to *England* to treat of Peace between the *French* and the *English*, nor was *Henry* slow in the businesse; but when the *French* in the

interim

terim beſieged *Harflet*, he was ſo angry, that o man afterwards durſt mention peace, and reſently ſending the Duke of *Bedford* to raiſe he ſiege, with the Earl of *Marſh*, *Oxford*, nd other Earls, and 200 Ships, he fought a loody Battell at Sea at *Harflet* Haven, with *orbon* the *French* Admiral, wherein the *Engliſh* van the day, ſinking 500 Ships of the *French*, nd ſo freed the Town. But *Cæſar* finding the refidiouſneſs of the *French*, did not only for-ear ever after to make mention of any peace, ut made a firm League with the *Engliſh* againſt ll oppoſers, and ſo returned back into *Ger-any*. The *French* in the mean time, not to be dle, hired ſome great Ships of *Genoa*, and eſieging the Haven of *Harflet*, endeavoured o hinder all relief from the Town. But the Earl of *Huntington* coming ſuddenly upon hem, after a fierce fight diſperſed them, and anquiſhed the reſt. He took the Duke of *Bor-on* a Baſtard, and ſo returned Conquerour for *England*. Then the King with his chief Nobili-y ſailed into *Normandy*, and Conquered the ort *Tucha*, whilſt the Earl of *Salisbury* wan *Albervill*, which place the King gave freely to im & his heirs. After that he wan *Caen*, which City when the Towns men defended with great bſtinacy, he made mines ſecretly, through which the moſt forward of the ſouldiery entred the

the City, the Duke of *Clarence* leading the
on, and ſetting on the Guard, put them all t
flight, and ſo the whole Army found entrance
ſome of the principal for their perverſneſs wer
put to death, and the plunder of the City w
given to the Souldiers. The Governour h
not yet yielded the Fort, but when the Kin
ſware he would ſpare none if they continue
reſolute, at laſt he gave it up. The *French*
the mean while being in Civil broils, all thing
went with the *Engliſh* as they pleaſed. He ſe
the Duke of *Clarence* to beſiege the Town
Bayon, which he quickly wan, whilſt he ſta
at *Caen*, he reſtored to the people of *Lyons*
mighty maſs of Treaſure, that was found in th
Caſtle, which the frighted people had brough
thither, upon condition that they ſhould b
conſtant in their obedience for the future
This was a patern of his wonderfull piet
Then he removed to *Corfeu*, and in three daye
won the Town. Then he ſubdued *Argent an*
am, after that *Alencon*, then *Faleſia*, and
returned Victor to *Caen*. He had almoſt th
like ſucceſs at Sea, vanquiſhing many Ships
the enemy; but his own Fleet was toſſed lon
in a tempeſt whilſt he ſtrove to ſail to *South*
hampton, yet he loſt but two Ships. In th
mean while the Earl of *Warwick* and *Talb*
conquer the Caſtle of *Dumfriſe*, and *Clarenti*
maſtere

mastered *Curton* and many other Towns. Then the King laies siege to *Roan*, and at last by famine he forced the obstinate Citizens to submit, which Town being the chief was an example for the rest to follow, so that shortly he wan all *Normandy*, which was lost by the carelesness of his Predecessors. The Duke of *Burgundy* finding all the *English* desired to succeed, thought it concerned him to procure peace between both Kings, and at last he obtained a meeting between *Henry* and the *French* Queen, (for the King was fallen into his usuall doting) yet there was nothing enacted. The Queen had brought her most beautifull Daughter *Katharine* that she might ensnare the Kings minde with her allurements, nor was it in vain, for *Henry* when he saw her was wonderfully taken with her; and when they departed doing nothing, the King laid a charge on the Duke of *Burgundy*, that unless all he asked, together with the Kings Daughter, were granted him, he would by force take from the Duke his Dukedom, and from the King his Kingdom. They were so frighted with these threats, that they fell to a new Parly. But the Dolphin, by reason of this newly conceived hatred, and burning with former envy, commanded the Duke of *Burgundy* to be killed basely, not long after, though he begged his life from him on

his

his knees, and so the slaughter of the Duke *Orleance*, committed before by *Burgundy* w expiated. Nor is peace yet concluded, un the *French* were forced to it by a further lo A meeting was appointed at *Trecas*, and the was *Katherine* betrothed to *Henry*, and t right of succession was confirmed to him aft the death of *Charles*; whereupon all the No bility of *France* swear to be Loyall to him, an so the Salique Law in *France* was broken. Th Dolphin who had not consented to these co ditions, is made Warre against by the Kings *France* and *England*, and divers Towns th took part with him are conquered, and whe as he came not upon his citation to appear *Paris* before the Marble Table (as they call it upon the day appointed, he was banished *Henry* also using his Authority, commande Money to be coyned with the Arms of *Franc* and *England*, which he called the *Soveraign* Then leaving the Duke of *Clarence* Governou of *France* and *Normandy*, he returned fo *England*. But *Clarence* making an expedition against *Anjou*, and spoyling them, as he came back laden with the prey, he was betraied in his passage by one *Andrew Fogosus*, and though he fought valiantly, yet was he slain by the Duke of *Alenson*, with the chief Nobility, and 2090 *English* men. The Earls of *Sommerset* and

d of *Suffolk*, and other Lords were taken
ſoners. The King to revenge his Brothers
ath, lands in *France* with a mighty Army,
d freed *Chartres* from a ſiege of the Dolphin,
r when he heard of the Kings approach, he
treated to *Towrs*, whilſt the *Scotch* King with
e Duke of *Gloceſter* conquer *Drocas*. *Henry*
urſues the Dolphin from place to place, yet
ould not overtake him, though he took all
owns in his way, ſo that he joyned in a
ort time all the Iſland of *France* to the
ſt.

In the *interim* the Queen was delivered of a
onne at *Windſor*, who was Chriſtned *Henry*,
whom King *Henry* ſpake as a Prophet, *Good*
od, ſaith he, *I* Henry *of* Monmouth *ſhall*
ve but a ſhort Reign, and ſhall prevail
uch, but Henry *of* Windſor *ſhall Reign long,*
nd ſhall loſe all, but the will of God be
one.

About that time the *Dolphin* had beſieged
oſe of *Narbon*, *Henry* marches quickly thi-
her to free them, and making too much haſte,
e took a Feaver by over-heating himſelf,
herefore he was forced to ſtay, but the *Duke*
Bedford was diſpatcht, who not only freed
em of *Narbon*, but alſo drove the *Dolphin*
wards *Aquitan*, who from thence in mockery
as called King of *Aquitan*. But a flux of the

belly coming upon *Henries* diſeaſe, which creaſed every day, he was carried to *Bo Vincenneis*, where within a few dayes he d Chriſtianly, *Anno* 1421. firſt giving to his B ther the *Duke* of *Bedford* the Title of Regen *Normandy* and *France*, and his other Brother *Duke* of *Gloceſter* he made Governour of *E land*. He was not yet over 36 years old, an he died in the top and flower of his age and nour having reigned nine years & five mone The moſt famous Conquerour of all the Kin and beſt beloved of his ſubjects, that he wa lamented of them, which is not uſual, that t could not forbear to weep for him. The D ctrine of *Witcliff* was eminent in this Ki reign, for which *John Huſs* and *Hierom* of P gue, were at *Cæſars* command afterwards bu alive.

HEN

HENRY *the sixth, King of* England *and of* France.

Anno 1422.

HEnry of *Windsor* the sole Heir of *Henry* the fifth, obtained the Kingdom after his fathers death, being nine moneths old, who when he came to years, was not like to his Father, either for Vertue or Fortune. He was proclaimed King at *Paris*, by the Authority of the Duke of *Bedford*, all the Lords of the Kingdom swearing fidelity to him. But King *Charles* the sixth dying a little after *Henry*, his Sonne *Charles* the seventh hoped to regain by Valour and Industry, what the *French* had lost by cowardise. First he wan the *Pont Malanus*, which City by *Montacute* his vertue was again won from him. Then they fought with a doubtfull success at *Crepan*, where about 2000 *French* were slain; amongst whom were many Nobles, and the Town was taken. But *Charles* overcame many of the *English*, driving a great Herd of Cattell toward *Normandy*, and took the prey from them, and freed the Temple of St. *Michel* from a siege. Then the chance of

Warre being altered, he is again put to the worst at *Vernole*. But the fidelity of the men of *Orleans* was notable, who levelling their Suburbs with the ground, held play with the Earl of *Salisbury* a most valiant Commander, who had beleaguerd them, and when they were almost famished, and were ready to yield themselves to the *Duke* of *Burgundy*, *Salisbury* disdaining the honour should be taken from him, refused the conditions, but he whilst he was not wary enough in viewing the situation of the City, was slain with a bullet from the Walls.

In the *interim* the *Duke* of *Glocester*, did not a little stain his Honour, marrying *Jacoba* the Countess of *Holland*, which had formerly married to *John Duke* of *Brabant*; but she being surprized by craft, was brought back to her Husband, but again disguising her self in mans apparell she escaped into *Holland*, and there she waged Warre against her Husband, and when she was too weak for him, and the Pope would not grant her a *Divorce*, the *Duke* of *Glocester* rejected her, and she afterwards married to *Francus Borsely* a *Dutch* Knight, but he being cast into prison by the *Duke* of *Burgundy*, she afterwards led a miserable life. In the mean time the *English* were often fortunate in Battell against the *French*, and recovered di-

vers

vers Towns; but those of *Orleans* having help as it were from God brought to them, did not little strengthen the *French* proceedings; for *Joan* a Countrey Maid, which had spent her youth in keeping Sheepe, desiring to free the Kingdom of their enemies the *English*, was brought to the King, who admired the Maids courage, when he saw that she was a Maid indeed: She putting on mens Armour, brought provision into *Orleans* with the Forces she had received from the King, and with many assaults at length she raised the siege. Then she wonderfully weakned the *English* with many though lesse Battels; three thousand *English* were slain in *Belsia*: Nor was *Charls* wanting to his own affairs, but the Maid being Leader he went to *Rhemes*, and recovered the Ensigns of the Kingdom. Then he marched to *Paris*, whilest *Bedford* was carefull enough, and suffered no occasion to slip to manage his businesse as he ought. The Maid at the siege of *Compienna*, thinking to relieve the place, received a wound in the leg, and so was fain to retreat. Yet this Warlike Maid broke into the City, and sallying forth again upon the Enemy, she was taken prisoner, and being convicted (as they report) of Art Magick, she was burnt alive. Yet *Compienna*, was freed from the siege, and *Melun*, *Corvolium* and other places were recovered.

But the *English* to gain honour to their side calling King *Henry* to *Paris*, now but twelve years old, they Crowne him King of *France*, the Lords of that Kingdom who were present, swearing fealty unto him. In the mean while *Charls* by the craft of a certain Carter, giving fish to the watch, recovers *Lyons*, and so he followed the successe he had. But the Kingdom all this time was wonderfully ruinated, there was nothing left in the field, and a miserable lamentation was made every where. At last both the Leaders of the Warre having their full, began to Treat of Agreement, at *Artoys* they meet, the *English* being baited with the sweetnesse of the Kingdom of *France*, could not be pacified, but *Burgundy*, *Matiscan*, the *Temple* of *Gengon*, *Altissidore*, and other Towns being yeelded to him, they were content. Then the *English* took high indignation, deeply resenting that the Duke of *Burggundy* their faithfull companion in the War was fallen away from them. Their anger thus incensed would have been the ruine of the *French*, but being laid down it was their safety, for in a short time they shook off that heavy yoke: For the *Parisian*, suddenly took courage and drove out the *English* from *Paris*; and on the other side, *Burgundy* with the same earnestnesse he helped the *English* before, now assists the *French*. To this

is there hapned the death of the Duke of *edford* the Governour of *France*, which did ittle damnifie the *Engliſh*: Then other places king example by *Paris*, fell off to *Charles*, nd the *Normans* ſcarce continued their fidelity, t by the ſlaughter of five thouſand of them, ey were either frighted or pacified. The *ngliſh* affairs thus declining in *France*, they id not aſſault Cities and fenced places as formerly but Caſtles and poor Forts. Alſo *Burundy* waged offenſive Warre with the Duke f *York* who ſucceeded *Bedford*, and beſieged *alis*, but he retreated in time, for the Duke f *Gloceſter* arrived the next day with a great rmy, who finding the enemy gone, ruined l with fire and ſword. In the *interim* the *Scotch* aid ſiege to the Caſtle of *Rapesburg*, but being ertified of the return of the Duke of *York* and the coming of the Earl of *Northumberland*, he quickly raiſed his ſiege.

In the mean while *Harflet* was delivered up to the *French* at a price, the Garriſon ſouldiers being corrupted with money. But the Duke of *Sommerſet* and *Talbot*, beſieging the City afreſh by Sea and Land, regained it once more, the Duke of *Orleans* with his Army being come only to look on. In the mean time *James* King of *Scotland*, after he had been priſoner ten years in *England*, was reſtored to his liberty, &

placed with a rich Matron, but being at leng
ingratefull, he was treacherously slain in h
chamber; the authours of the fact were severa
ly executed. All this while the business wen
diversly in *France* on both sides; and what b
Valour, what by Policy, many Towns wer
won and recovered again. In *England* a con
test fell out between the *Duke of Gloucester* &
Cardinal his Uncle, the Wife of the *Duke of Glo*
cester was accused by the Cardinal for Witch
craft, as if by Magick Arts she went about t
take away the Kings life: She was forced pub
likely to satisfie for that wickedness she had no
attempted, though others that were guilty in
their very sufferings excused the *Dutchess* of it.
Now by the intercession of Christian Princes
they began to treat of *Peace* between the *French*
and the *English*; *Peace* was not ratified, but a
cessation was granted for eighteen moneths.
In the mean time the Earl of *Suffolk*, by his
own Authority contracted a Matriage between
King *Henry*, and *Margaret* the *Daughter* of
the *Duke* of *Angiers*, boasting much of the
Maids Beauty and *Dowry*; at last he perswaded
the King, though passed his word to the
Daughter of the Earl of *Brittain*. This Ma-
trimony Contracted gave but small help to the
English affairs, when for commutation great
part of *Normandy* was yielded to the *French*:

Also

Also the Duke of *Britain* revenging the wrong done to his Daughter, drove all the *English* out of *Aquitan*.

Now the hatred that had long grown between the Duke of *Summerset* and *Yorke*, began to bud again. He by fraud and injustice depos'd this *Yorke*, from his Authority of Viceroy, though he had behaved himselfe gallantly in *France*, and made himself Viceroy in his place; *Yorke* being not a little offended at it. For the King did nothing lesse, than taking care of his Kingdom, all the Authority was between Queen *Margaret* and the Marques of *Suffolk*. Also by the contriving of his adversaries, the Duke of *Gloceſter*, who was so well esteemed of by all the people, that they pointed at him by the name of the good Duke, was put out of his place, and unknown to the King, a Parliament being called privately, they question him for his life, he was cast into prison, where the next day (how, it is not knowne) he was miserably murdered.

By a stratagem the City of *Fulger* was taken by the *English*, and the Town *Larcha* by the *French*, so they break out into Warre again. The *French* despising *Somnerset* for his negligence, who (as we said) had now all the power, wan many Towns, and in *Guyan* divers willingly fell off to the *French*, amongst which

was

was *Roan*, following the example of the rest, and more mischief befell the *English*. Also the Cities of *Harfleet* and *Caer*, though they were valiantly defended, yet by the carelesnesse of *Sommerset* the Governour, were delivered up to the *French*, who so almost, with no pains wan all *Normandy*, and made good all *France*, for themselves, except *Callis*. The Duke of *York* who should now help the *English* in *France*, was fain to go to still the *Irish* that were up, he quickly pacified them, whereby he wan the peoples hearts very much, and much augmented his own affairs.

But when all things went not as they should do in *France* and *Sommerset* was held to be the cause of all, and after him *Suffolk*. Many complaints by consent of the Lower-House of Parliament were alleadged against him, whereof he was found guilty, and cast into Prison, but he is suddenly set at liberty: But a new sitting being summoned at the instance of the Lower-House he was banished for five years, but whilst he sailed into *France*, he was intercepted by the *English*, and his Head cut off, leaving his Body disgracefully on the shore, & so the death of the Duke of *Gloceſter* was paid for. *Richard* Duke of *York*, in the mean time having won the *Irish* hearts, gave the first step to end the differences between the White Rose & the *Red*,

and

nd for a beginning of his own Right to the Crown, for he descended from *Lyonel* Duke of *Clarence*, the third Son to the third *Edward*. Nor was it difficult to change the state of the Kingdom, when so many abuses and errours that were so wel known to the common people, were crept in. And King *Henry* wholly unfit for the Government, as the people would say, by whose foolish negligence, *France* and *Normandy* were lost. The men of *Kent* by the perswasion of *Yorke*, gave their votes to *John Mortimer*, and with a great and well-appointed Army they march toward *London*, *Mortimer* himselfe commanding them. The Army made a stay between *Eltham* and *Greenwich*, and then they sent up their Complaints to the King and Parliament, concerning the present state of the Kingdom, and amongst the rest they petition That the Dukes of *York*, *Buckingham* and *Exceter* may be restored to their places, and former favour, there was no answer given, but a crying out to their Arms. But the men of *Kent*, when they were come to the Battell, killing both the *Staffords*, who commanded the Army, they put the Kings Forces to flight, whereupon the greatest part of the Kings men fell off, for they came running by companies to *Mortimer*, whose Forces thus increased wonderfully; wherefore the King fled to *Killing-*

worth

worth Castle in the County of *Warwick*, expecting the issue. By his departure *Mortimer* grew more bold, and came to the Suburbs of *London*, and then possessing himself of the Bridge, he came into *London*, doing no wrong to any man, for his Army was very well disciplined, to keep down the violence of the Souldiers, whereby he won the affections of many, but afterwards the Men of *Kent*, being sharpned with hope of the prey, fell upon some of the richer Citizens, which was very ill resented by all. *Mortimer* was now Master of *London*, and he cut off the Heads of some of those that were the Ministers of those Errours, as *John Say*, Chief-Treasurer of *England*, and his Son in Laws, and some others. But the *Londoners* detesting his haughtinesse, arm themselvs, and craving help from *Scales* the Lord Lievtenant of the Tower, with such Forces as they had collected, *Matthew Gogthus* being their Captain, in the night they fall upon *Mortimers* Army, that were in the Suburbs of St. *Georges* on the other side of the Thames; But the *Kentish* men repulse them with such violence that the *Londoners* were forced to give ground, and to leave the Bridge to the Conquerors; who hereupon being inraged, fell to cast in fire to burne the Houses upon the Bridge, and so put a great fright upon the City, and made a great slaughter.

er. At last their heat began to remit, and these men of *Kent* began to detest the wickedness *Mortimer* had done, and desired to rerurn home again, which when the King understood, he sent his Seal for their Pardon, and for all his men being gone from him *Mortimer* was left without a Guard, who thinking to escape by flight, was taken and slain.

This tumult was appeased, but a far greater rose shortly after, for *York* depending upon his R ght comes to *London*, under pretence of Complaints against his Adversaries, and especially against *Sommerset* (who had lost *France*, and was now come home) but the truth was to make a Party, he obtained the help of *Norfolk*, and the Earls of *Sarisbury* and *Devonshire* to assist him, and so marching into *Wales*, he quickly raised an Army. The King hearing this, prepares his Forces also, and collecting Forces he made haste thither with the Duke of *Sommerset*; Both the Armies meet at last, and the King sending messengers, asked *York*, What should be the cause of so great a Tumult? Who cast all the fault on the Kings evil Counsellours, and chiefly upon *Sommerset*, promising that if he were cast into Prison, until such time as he might be tried, that then he would disband all his Army.

Hereupon *Sommerset* is cast into Prison under a co-

a colour, and *York* gave his Passe-port, whi
being done, the King went toward *London* wit
York; But *Sommerset* who before was cast int
prison, being now set at liberty, accompanie
the King, and in his stead *York* was brough
like a Prisoner before the King. At last the
come to *London*, and there grew a hot disput
between these two Dukes, before the King
Councel, the one accusing the other of Treason
the matter came at last to this head, That *Yor*
should take a solemn Oath to be true to th
King, and should go toward his Castle *Wigmore*
for the report was that *Edward* Earl of *Mars*
Sonne and Heir to *York*, was now drawing u
with an Army. And in the mean time a Mes
senger came from *Burdeaux*, craving hel
against the *French*. *Iohn Talbot* Earl of *Shrews*
bury is sent thither, who after he had behave
himself gallantly, was slain with a Gun. Th
French by his death recover all they had lo
except *Burdeaux*.

In the mean while the Duke of *York* did his be
to allure the mindes of the Subjects, and the
gaining the Nobility to his side, who were al
offended with *Sommerset*, and joyning the Earl
of *Sarisbury* and *Warwick* with him, he pre
vailed so farre that *Sommerset* in the Kings ab
sence was sent to the Tower. But *Henry* when
he heard that, though he were sick, and return
ing

ing to *London*, he not only sets him at Liberty, he makes him Governour of *Callis*, and of all the other places in *France*, which thing so provoked *York*, that he and his Assistants March to *London* with a great Army. The King with *Sommerset*, *Buckingham*, and his Sonne *Humphrey*, the Earl of *Northumberland*, and a sufficient Army goes against them. At St. *Albans* the Armies came in sight one of the other. *York* sent Letters in the Morning to the King requiring *Sommerset* to be delivered up to him, that he might be tried, the King refusing this, he makes the first On-set, *Sommerset*, and with him the Earl of *Northumberland* and *Humphrey* Earl of *Stafford* fell in the Battel, and five thousand men with them. Many were wounded and taken: The King himself, who had fled into a Countrey-mans house for fear of the weapons, was taken by the Conspiratours; This Battel fell on *May* the 23th, and the 13th year of his Raign. But *York*, when his Adversary was dead, commands his Followers to abstain from fighting, and goes with the King to *London*. Then a Parliament was called, and he is freed from all fault, and made Protector of the King and Kingdome. The Earl of *Sarisbury* was made Chancellour, and *Warwick* Governour of *Callis*. For procuring which places every one was very watchfull. But the Queen not endu-

enduring the Authority of *York*, she never ceased urging *Buckingham* with the Death of his Son and young *Sommerset* with the Death of his Father; and when she had sufficiently incensed them, she goes to *Greenwich*, and there she holds a Councel, commanding *York* and his Confederates to renounce their Places; But they refused to do it. Then with subtilty mingled with flattery she intercepts them, and did all the mischief she could, but all in vain, yet they, least they might give cause of greater troubles, retire themselves, some to one place, some to another. But sending Messengers one to another, they came all to *London* with their Forces provided, and by the Mediation of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and others, there was an Act of Oblivion granted for al that had been done, and Peace was concluded on both sides, and all is confirmed with a solemn Shew of Religion; Yet they held not long, for occasion being taken from a quarrel that happened between one of the Kings, and of the Earl of *Warwick*; Servants, they endeavoured to lay hold on *Warwick*, but he fore-seeing the danger, with Post-horse, makes haste to *York* to the Duke, and to his Father Earl of *Sarisbury*, whom he acquainted with the business, but he going on board the Navy that was ready by the shoar (for he was Admiral of the Sea) made haste to *Calis*.

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In the mean time *Sarisbury* goes to the King with 5000 souldiers, that he might acquaint him with the injury done to his Sonne, and of the inveterate hatred of the Queen which was now apparent. But *Audley*, who at the command of the Queen and of the Duke of *Buckingham*, had raised an Army of 10000 men, went against him, and was beaten, 2400 were slain, the rest fled to save themselves.

York supposing it was in vain to dally any longer, raising an Army, with the Earls of *Sarisbury* and of *Warwicke*, he provides for Warre, but a Treaty being had between both sides, and a pardon granted by the King for all faults, many forsook the Dukes, and all the Counsels of the Conspirators were detected, with which *York* was brought to desperation, and fled with his younger Sonne Earl of *Rutland* first into *Wales*, then into *Ireland*. When the private souldiers had procured pardon, the Earls of *Marsh*, *Sarisbury* and *Warwick* took their voyage for *Callis*, but some of the principall were put to death, and a Parliament being called, they were all convinced and condemned for Treason. Also *Sommerset* at the Queens intercession was made Governour of *Callis*, but when he thought to enter upon his Government, he was shot at from the Town, and was forced to betake himselfe to some other place.

The Queen hearing this began to rage, and commanded all the Ships that were in *Sandwith* Haven to be fitted for *Callis*: But *John Wynham* for the Earl of *Marsh* his sake, tooke them all, and with *Riverius* their Admirall brought them to *Callis*.

The Earl of *Warwick* also sailed into *Ireland* to *York* and consulting with him, returned safe for *Callis*. *Simon Montfort* was Warden of the Cinque-ports, and guarded all the Inrodes that *Warwick* might not come into *England*, but he being admonished of it by the Spies he had, fastning upon his Navy not yet ready, he plundered *Sandwich*, and brought *Simon* with a great booty to *Callis*. And when he understood that the *Kentish* men desired his presence, he came the second time to *Sandwich*, where the Lord *Cobham* with a great multitude of the Nobility joyned with him; Wherefore being appointed with an Army of 25000 Men, he marched presently to *London*, and possessed himselfe of the Tower, whereby he afterwards did the *Londoners* a great deal of mischief. But hearing that his Father the Earle of *Sarisbury* was coming on, he passed over the Thames and joyned with him.

The King with the Dukes of *Buckingham* and *Sommerset*, and a well appointed Army, marches against them, at *Northampton* he came

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in sight of the Enemy. The Battel began on both sides, and they fought vehemently, *Humphrey* Duke of *Buckingham*, with *John Talbot*, the Earl of *Shrewsbury*, *Thomas* Lord *Egremont*, *John Bellomont*, and others were slain, and on one and the other side ten thousand men. This was in the year 1460. The Queen escaped with the Duke of *Sommerset* and his Sonne, but the King more mindfull of his prayers than of the Battel, was taken and brought prisoner to *London*. *Warwick* presently got possession of the Tower, and *Scales* the Lieutenant, whilest he thought to get away crossing the Thames in a disguise, was discovered, taken and beheaded. The Duke of *York* receiving a Message of this Success, leaving *Ireland*, came Post for *London*, where at a solemn meeting, he layes open his Right to the Crown of *England*, deriving his Pedigree from *Lyonel* the third Son of *Edward* the third, the elder brother of *John* of *Gaunt*, the Father of *Henry* the fourth the Usurper. But he desired not the Kingdom, unless his Right were made clear to all men; Wherefore a Councel being held, the Title of a King is granted to King *Henry* so long as he lived, and *York* is named to succeed him. The Queen all this while mustering an Army in *Scotland*, invades *England* daily; *York* with his younger Sonne of *Rutland*, and with the Earl of *Sarisbury*

went against her, leaving for a Guard to King *Henry*, the Earls of *Warwick* and *Norfolk*, but he being circumvented by treachery, was slain, and 3000 of his Souldiers with him; nor did she spare the Earl of *Rutland* a childe of twelve years old, though he begged for his life with tears. *Salisbury*, who was taken alive, and as many as were taken with him, were by the fury of a Woman, all beheaded. This was the end of *Richard Plantagenet* Duke of *York*.

The Earl of *March* hearing of his Fathers death, managed his business with more vehemency now than before, raising an Army of 23000 Men, he overcame the Earls of *Pembroke* and *Ormont*, he took *Owen Tewdor* alive, who had married *Katharine*, Mother to *Henry* the sixth, and chopped off his Head. But the Queen insulting at the death of the Duke of *York*, marched toward *London* with her Forces, and was met by the Duke of *Norfolk* and the Earl of *Warwick*, who durst have given her Battel, but by the treachery of their followers that forsook them, they were forced to flie for to save themselves. King *Henry* by that Victory came again into the Queens Power; But in the mean time *Edward* Earl of *March* by the general Vote of all Orders was crowned King, according as it was enacted in Parliament, and

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gathering a great Army at *Tanton*, he met the King and the Queen, and joyning Battel with them, he overcame their Forces, the most valiant fell in the fight, the rest fled to save their lives. The King and Queen escaped into *Scotland*, leaving the Kingdom to *Edward* the fourth of that Name.

EDWARD *the fourth*, *King of* England *and* France.

Anno 1461.

EDWARD having got the Crown at last, could not peaceably enjoy it; For *Henry* that had fled into *Scotland*, by the assistance of the *Scots*, makes a new Warre upon him; *Edward* meets him with equal Forces, and fought him at *Exham*, putting *Henry* and his Souldiers to their heels, thirty thousand men were slain on both sides, *Edward* giving the Command to spare none. The Duke of *Somerset* who formerly had fallen from *Henry* to *Edward*, despairing of the success, presently changed his minde at the report of so great an Army, and revolted to *Henry*, was taken and beheaded. *Henry* again retires for *Scotland*,

waiting for another opportunity for his busi-nes; But afterwards returning for *England* in a disguise, he was taken by the *English*, and delivered up to *Edward*, and by him, that the state of the Kingdom might be the more quiet, he was cast into prison.

In the mean time *Edward* took care of his household affairs, and he married his Sister *Margaret* to *Philip* Duke of *Burgundie*, Sonne *Charles*, the Earl of *Warwick* being not a little mad at it, who hated *Burgundy* worse than the plague, whence and from other causes a grievous quarrel rose between them. For *Warwick* hating the King, drew to his faction his Brothers the Archbishop of *York*, and the Marques *Montacute*, by a set speech, and after that *George* Duke of *Clarence* the Kings Brother, marrying his Sister to him, and with the Duke he takes his voyage toward *Calis*, for he was yet Governour of the City, giving order to his Brothers in his absence to raise Tumults in *Yorkshire*. They carefully observed what they had in charge, and quickly causing a Tumult, the common people, as it usually happens, in a blinde rage, though they be raised against the innocent, march to *London* armed, that there they might seek for remedy of mischiefs, they knew not what. *Edward* hearing of this sedition, sends *William Herbert* Earl of *Pembroke*

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hoping to subdue the people, who was no sooner come, but they put him to flight. In the mean while *Warwick* upon this rumour, with the Duke of *Clarence* arrived in *England* from *Calis*, and so with joynt Forces they provide for another Battel. *Edward* no way dismayed with the first loss, sends *Pembroke* again with a new Army to fight them. But when they fought his Army was beaten, and he was taken prisoner, and he was beheaded at *Warwick* with the other Nobility that fell into their hands. Then there was a Treaty of Peace, and Messengers being sent on both parts, the King being animated with hopes of Agreement, dealt the more securely, which *Warwick* was not ignorant of, and therefore falling upon the Kings Tents at night, killing the Guard, he takes the King prisoner, who never dreamt of it, and sends him first to *Warwick*, then into *Yorkshire* to *Middleham* Castle to be secured. But the King flattering the Keepers, and bribing them with money, by their connivance shortly came to *York*, where the Citizens received him lovingly, and so raising an Army by the assistance of *Hastings*, he came safe to *London*. Then there began a Treaty at *London* for Peace, whither *Warwick* and the Duke of *Clarence* were come, but this had no effect. For they being stomack'full, and very furious, the matter could

not come so farre as Peace, wherefore all being left undone, they depart, and *Warwick* musters new Forces, of which he makes *Robert* Willsonne to *Richard*, Commander in Chief. But the King when he found he must engage again in Battel, besides his expectation, sent for *Roberts* Father *Richard*, and his Kinsman *Thomas Dimoke* Knight to come to him, who came upon the Kings promise of free Conduct; The King commanded them to call off *Robert* from taking Arms, and mustering Forces suddenly, he goes against them with *Thomas* and *Richard*, and when they were come to the Enemy, and found that *Robert* would not hearken to his Fathers admonitions, but held up his Arms still, he contrary to his promise (a most wicked example) causeth both the Father and Kinsman to lose their Heads. They fell to fighting, and *Roberts* Forces were discomfited, he himself was taken alive, and immediately was beheaded. *Warwick* at the news hereof, with the Duke, not knowing what course to steer, presently sailed into *France* to King *Lewis*, who entertained him magnificently. Queen *Margaret*, Wife to *Henry* came also presently with Prince *Edward*, who took counsel together and made a Covenant between the King, the Earl and the Queen (*Edward* in vain dehorting from it) and *Warwicks* Daughter was betrothed to *Edward*

ward, and promiſe made on both ſides, that they would never ceaſe untill the Kingdom ſhould be reſtored either to *Henry*, or to *Edward* his Sonne. A mighty Army is raiſed, and a vaſt Fleet rode at Anchor in the mouth of the *Sienna*. *Warwick* invited by Letters from his friends, with part of his Army, and a Navy prepared, with the Earls of *Oxford* and *Pembroke* came ſafe to *Dartmouth*. (The Queen, who was not yet ready, was to follow when ſhe heard good news) though the Duke of *Burgundy* obſerved his motion. So ſoon as he was landed, & it was publiſhed that he was arrived, 'tis wonderful what multitudes of people ran to him, with which being fortified, he preſently moves toward *London*. But *Edward* not expecting an Enemy, and leaving the care of raiſing Forces till another time, with his Brother *Richard* Duke of *Gloceſter*, took ſhipping at *Lyn* a Sea Town, and ſailed into *Flanders* to *Charles* of *Burgundy*, to his own great diſadvantage. Queen *Elizabeth* being near to her travell, fled to *Weſtminſter*, and made that her *Aſylum*, where ſhe was deliverd of her Sonne *Edward*. *Warwick* in the interim without any oppoſition came to *London*, and marching to the Tower, ſet King *Henry* at liberty; and clothing him in his Kingly Ornaments, attending him through the midſt of *London* to St. *Pauls*

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Church, after thanks given to God, he sets him in his Throne. Then a Parliament was called, and all King *Henry* had Enacted was ratified, and the Acts of King *Edward* were made void: *Edward* with his followers was banished as an enemy of the Kingdom.

Edward in the mean time nothing dismayed at this change, raising an Army (by the help of *Charles*) of 12000 Men, and with 18 Ships, landed in *Yorkshire*. His Army was so small, that he durst atempt nothing, only sent to perswade the people there, but all in vain, for they either by fear or for respect to *Warwick*, would not falsifie their promise; but when he gave out that he was come not for the Kingdom, but to recover his patrimony the Dukedom of *York*, many running to him, he grew somewhat stronger, and so goes to *York*. But the Town-men being warned by Letters from *Warwick*, would not let *Edward* come in. He spake fairly to the Citizens, and desired them that they would help their Lord, not to get the Kingdom, but his ancient Inheritance, and so taking a solemn Oath that he would attempt nothing against King *Henry* toward getting the Crown, he was admitted to enter within their Wals. But shortly after it appeared more clearly what his intention was; for great ones use to pretend Religion to serve their turns, which

they make light of, that with the greateſt perjury they may compaſs what they deſire. He preſently put a Garriſon to ſecure the Town for himſelf, and then hearing that the Enemy made no great haſte, he marches to *Nottingham*; to whom many Noble men came, when they ſaw him fortified with a ſtrong Army. The very Duke of *Clarence* diſtruſting *Henries* ſide, under a pretence of a Parley with his Brother, came willingly to joyn with him.

Warwick alſo was ſolicited to fall off, but he ſtuck faſt to King *Henry*. Then *Edward* in full confidence of his Army came up to *London*. The Citizens were all frighted, hearing that the Duke of *Clarence* was revolted, and the people preſently ran to meet *Edward*, and with a great applauſe ſaluted him for their King. *Sommerſet* and the reſt that followed *Henry* ſhift for themſelves by flight, leaving *Henry* in a Biſhops Palace, who was preſently taken by *Edward* and committed to his former cuſtody. Then giving a generall pardon, he won all the peopl s hearts.

Warwick in the mean while muſtering a gallant Army, leads them to *London*, and finding that *Henry* was caſt into priſon, he ſtopt at St. *Albons*. *Edward* preſently goes againſt him with a mighty power of men, which augmēted daily by the coming of more forces; when both Armies

Armies came in sight, at the break of day the Trumpets sound to Battell. They fight stoutly on both sides, *Edward* with more men, *Henry* with more vertue, yet Valour is vanquished by Force; *Warwick* when he despaired of the Victory, rid into the midst of the enemy, and died gallantly with his Brother the Marquess, ten thousand are slain, *Sommerset* with *Oxford* flies into *Wales*.

The Earl of *Exceter* taking *asylum* at *Westminster*. *Edward* like a Conquerour, with King *Henry* (for he brought him along with him) enters *London*.

In the mean while the fame was that Queen *Margaret* was landed in *England* with a great Army, and was corroborated for Warre by the Earl of *Sommerset*, *Devonshire*, *Pembroke* and others that joyned with her. Wherefore *Edward* being sure to meet the enemy every where, removes to *Oxford* with his Army. At length he pursues *Margaret*, whilst she thought to march into *Wales*, and she by the unexpected coming of *Pembroke*, which was very material, taking counsel with *Somerset* what to do, gave him Battell; the fight was fought at *Tewksbury*, and the dispute was long and doubtfull, at last *Edward* prevailed, and all *Margarets* men almost were killed. The Earl of *Devonshire*, and *Sommerset*'s Brother, and many

many Nobles were slain; *Margaret*, Prince *Edward*, the Duke of *Sommerset*, and others, about twenty Knights were taken, and all of them except thee Queen and Prince *Edward*, were beheaded in two days. But *Edward* when he was brought to confer with the King, and answered more boldly than was convenient, he was most cruelly slain by the standers by. *George* Duke of *Clarence*, *Richard* Duke of *Glocester*, *Thomas Grey* Marquesse of *Dorset* and *William Haslings*, the Queen afterward, was set free for a Ransome, and sailed into *France*, and lived allwayes a sorrowfull and languishing life. *Edward* having thus got the Victory, comes in triumph to *London*.

In the interim *Falconbridge*, Sonne to the Earl of *Kent*, who was made Admiral of the Sea by *Warwicke*, when he had long plaid the Pirate, coming into *Kent*, raised a great force of *Kentish* men, and entred into *London*: But the Maior of the City raising an Army, fell suddenly upon him, and took all his booty from him, chasing him away, and killing many of his men. *Falconbridge* was taken afterwards and his head cut off. *Pembroke* when he saw all was lost, shifting away from the snares that were laid for his life, and being more at ease by the death of *Wagham*, who lay in wait for him with *Henry* his Nephew by his Brother

Earle

Earle of *Richmond*, and ſome few of his new friends arrived in *France*. *Edward*, that all things for the future might be more calme, tamed the audacioufneſſe of the *Kentiſh* men, who had laſt taken up Arms againſt him, partly by puniſhment, partly by threats. Alſo King *Henry* that he might give no occaſion to new riſings, was killed in the Tower by the Duke of *Gloceſter*; his Body was buried with no pomp, but the *Parricides*, and the Authors of his death, (as it ſhall be rehearſed) were afterwards puniſhed for murdering him.

He had reigned thirty eight years and ſix moneths, he had an honeſt minde, a comely perſonage, and was more like a Saint than a King.

Edward to blot out all the footſteps of Rebellion, caſt *George* Archbiſhop of *York* into priſon, who was afterwards ſet at liberty, yet died of grief of minde. Alſo he caſt the Earle of *Oxford* into priſon, where he kept him twelve years. Others in other places were either captivated or put to death. Then that the Rebels might not fly away to neighbour Nations he made Truce with *Iames* King of *Scotland* for twenty years. The Earls of *Pembroke* and *Richmond* eſcaped into *France*, where they were courteouſly entertained by the Duke of *Britain*. But afterwards, when as *Edward* re-

red that they ſhould be delivered up to him, and could not prevail, they were kept more carefully by the *Duke*. Then a Parliament being called, *Henries* Decrees were nulled, and *Edwards* confirmed, and thoſe that were baniſhed their Country for his ſake, as enemies, are called home again; and the Kings Exchequer being extreamly waſted, Subſidies are requeſted. In the *interim* Warre burning between *Lewis* the King of *France*, and the *Duke* of *Burgundy* (to whom many Princes of *France* joyned themſelves) abhorring the manners of *Lewis* that were grievous to them; *Edward* himſelf, that he might not be wanting to aſſiſt his friend that he was bound unto for ſo many courteſies, provided an Army and a Fleet and ſailed to *Callis*. *Charles* was preſently with him, and congratulates his Victory over the Rebels, and invites him that was willing to enter upon a new Warre: But *Lewis* being mightily afraid of two ſuch potent enemies, ſent Embaſſadours to *Edward*. The two Kings held a large Conference, who met at *Piſtuigny*, where a League was made for many yeares, 70000 *Ducats* being paid to *Edward* for his charges, and 50000 to be paid yearly, and *Elizabeth* Daughter to *Edward* was married to *Charles* Sonne to *Lewis*: And ſo Peace being agreed upon, *Charles* and *Luxenburg* that joyned

ed with him in the Warre, being not a little vexed at it, *Edward* came first to *Callis*, and from thence to *England*. *Luxenburgh* was afterwards taken in fight and lost his Head at *Paris*. *Edward* though he had setled Peace at home and abroad, yet thinking nothing safe enough for him, whilst *Henry* Earl of *Richmond* was alive, whose right to the Crown he much feared; wherefore sending messengers to the Duke of *Brittain*, what by gifts, what by promises, he prevailed to have the Earl delivered: But the Duke repenting what he had yielded to, called back the gallant youngman that was now gone on his journey to be put to death, and preserved him from it, sending *Edwards* Embassadours without their prey home again. *Edward* who was bountifull to all, shewed himself cruel to none but his Brother the Duke of *Clarence*, whom he suffered to be drown'd in a Pipe of *Malmsey*. The Warre began again with the *Scots*, the Duke of *Albany* the brother of King *Iames* being the cause of it. *Richard* Duke of *Gloceſter* was sent into *Scotland*, but the *Scot* not trusting to his small forces, sued for peace. The Duke of *Albany*, who was the Author of the Warre, and knew that he was hated by his Brother for it, fled into *France* and was killed there in a fight on Horseback. Now it remained that *Edward* should

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make Warre with the *French*, who had not kept the Articles of agreement, but he was conquered by another enemy which he foresaw not, for falling into a new disease not understood by the Physitians, he died in a few dayes in the 50 year of his age, and of his Reign the 23. In the year of our Lord 1483.

EDWARD *the fifth*, *and* RICHARD *the third*, *King of* England *and* France.

Anno 1483. EDward the fourth being dead, his eldest Sonne *Edward* succeeded; but he in his Reign was under Governours, *Antony Rivers* his Uncle, *Thomas Wagham* Chamberlain, and *Richard Grey*, Knights, who being sent for by the Queens Letters, came in hast to *London* with the Prince. Also *Richard* Duke of *Glocester*, who after his Brothers death had the chiefe power, was at *York*, but hearing of the Kings death, he came to *London* with a small Army: For he by order from his Brother *Edward* was to govern the prince in his nonage

So soon as his Brother was dead, he was mindfull to usurp the Kingdom: becoming to *London* overtook this young King *Edward* on the way, whom he presently took into his charge, and sent his Tutours, *Riverius*, *Wagham*, and *Grey*, to *Pomfret* Castle to be kept safe, which thing being known at *London*, the Queen, who well knew the perverse minde of *Richard*, with her other Sonne *Richard* and her Daughters, fled to *Westminster* for refuge, that she might be the more secure from *Richards* violence.

Richard in the mean time came to *London* with *Edward*, and went to the Bishop of *Londons* house to reside. But he not content with *Edwards* being in his power, that he might the more safely looke to his businesse, endeavours to get the other Brother that was fled to Sanctuary with his mother, under a colour of comforting the Kings sorrowfull minde; and drawing the Lords to be of the same opinion, he sent thither, amongst others, *Thomas* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, who with fair speeches mingled with threats, brings the innocent child from his Mothers Arms.

Richard now having got what he aimed at, sent him to the Tower in great pomp, but with great lamentation. He in the mean time, what by rewards, what by Religious dissimulation

and an affected proneness of his own minde, laboured to knit unto himself the mindes of the Lords and Commons, to cover the great desire he had of the Crown deeply rooted in his heart, so that no man could tell whither his purposes tended. But *Hastings*, a man of an honest heart, did daily press that due Honour should be given to the King; whom *Richard*, either because he was troublesom to him, or else saw too farre into the business, labours to dispatch above all the rest, and so craftily charging him of that he was no way guilty of, he commanded the souldiers that were ready for such service, to kill him presently, he being neither questioned nor found guilty. The fault was laid on this worthy man, that he had committed adultery with one *Ioan* King *Edward* the fourth's Concubine; whom *Richard* accused purposely, as though with the Queen-mother he had made the King impotent by Magick Art. Also he cast into prison the Prelates of *York* and *Ely*, with *Stanley*: but this man was shortly released. He sent others away to other places, that they might not obstruct his rising to the Crown. Then by Letters he gave warning to the Keeper of *Pomfret* Castle, that he should behead *Rivers*, *Gray*, and *Wagham*, who was over-obedient to the command. Also he secured himself with a strong Guard, (as the manner is for

Tyrants to be afraid of every thing) and to deceive the credulous people, he had a consultation with one *Ralph Shaw*, a very famous Divine, whom the people much admired, stoutly boasting that he was the true Sonne of his Father *Richard*, but that his Brother *Edward* was a Bastard, and he farther desired him that he would say so much in the Pulpit concerning his right, unto the people; and that he was a Man. *Edward* but a Childe, unfit for Government, & by his imbecillity the Commonwealth might be ruined, and so forth. *Ralph* whether for fear or madness, easily yields to him, and having made a Sermon from a Text fit for the purpose, he began to speak freely to the people, threatning great unhappiness to those men who should preferre a bastard before lawfull succession. The people deceived by the Authority of the Preacher, and frighted by threats, did wonderfully waver this way and that way, and began to prefer *Richard* a Man, before *Edward* a Childe, to wish for a change of the Governour, to fore-speak all the worst, to accuse the innocent Mother for a Whore. But *Ralph* being admonished of this thing by his friends, & returning to a better minde, was so much ashamed of it, that after ward he lived privately and died of grief. Also the Duke of *Buckingham* a little after making a speech to the *Londoners* in

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Counsell, did not spare to exhort them, and to admonish them of their duty, boasting moreover highly of *Richards* goodness and mildness of minde; to him a great part consented, part followed their leaders, not daring to resist, part thought it necessary to obey the time and the reason of things, and so all swore fidelity to *Richard*. In the year 1483. Presently they go to *Richard*, & acquaint him what was done, he began to refuse it, and to exhort them to continue faithfull unto *Edward* their young King, to detest such a damnable wickedness, but at last, as it were, against his will, he received the Ensignes of the Kingdom, and with his Wife *Anne* was Crowned King.

He labours to make that power good by force which he got by craft, for being compassed with a choice number of Souldiers for his Guard, he thought himself safe enough from all injury. Yet he feared the multitude of the *Londoners*, for Tyrants think themselves safe in no place, wherefore he resolves to go to *York*, having setled the business at *London*. But in the way (when he hoped for no quiet whilst his Nephews were alive) he writ Letters to the Lieutenant of the Tower, *Robert Brakenbury*, that so soon as he could, by any means, he should destroy the young King *Edward* and his Brother in the Tower, when he refused and

delayed, he gave that charge to *James Tyrel*, who coming to *London* in great poverty, ſtifled the young children, caſting pillows upon them. The childrens death was divulged, *Richard* not being againſt it, it is wonderfull how great amazement ſeized on the minds of al men, every one lamented the unhappineſs of the children, and pitied them, and they began to ſpeak what hopes they had of him, who ſpared not his own near kindred, but ſhed their blood, to ſay nothing of the Mother and her Daughters. Certainly immortall God, who will not ſuffer great ſins to go unpuniſhed, revenged on the innocent Children the perjury of their Father committed at *York*, and the death of the Duke of *Clarence*, whom he wickedly murdered.

But the Duke of *Buckingham*, who had taken ſuch pains for *Richard*, began now to deteſt his horrid wickedneſs, and fell away from him, took counſell with the Biſhop of *Ely*, who was committed to his cuſtody, how to reſtore *Henry* Earl of *Richmond* (to whom the Kingdom of right belonged next unto, for that he deſcended from *John* of *Gaunt* Duke of *Lancaſter*, his great Grandfather) and to root out *Richard* a monſter of men: Theſe therefore diſcloſed their buſineſs to others, they preſently ſent away *Hugh Conway*, and *Thomas Ranmey* into *Brittany*,

Brittany, who should acquaint the Earl of the combination, and he should impart it to the Duke of *Brittany*.

The Duke, though he were much importuned by *Richards* Letters to keep *Henry* in prison, promised assistance.

Richard in the mean time who had notice of the consultations of *Buckingham* sent for him again and again to come unto him, but when he refused to come, they fall to their Arms on both sides. The Duke mustering presently some *Welsh* forces and others, came to *Gloucester* over the River to meet *Richard* that had a mighty Army with him. But the souldiers which he had procured voluntarily, rather than for their pay, were not very firme, but ran from him before he came in sight of thee nemy. The *Duke* was now almost left all alone, only his Lacky remained with him, who was forced to fly to shift for himself, and went to *Humphrey Bannisters*, he unmindfull of all former favours, delivered him afterwards to *Richard*, who cut off his Head. When this was commonly reported, all the Conspiratours ran one one way, and another another way, some to places of refuge, some to the *Duke* of *Brittany* to the Earl.

Richard had heard in the mean time, that the *Duke* did not onely not hurt the Earl, but

had resolved to assist him, wherefore he presently provides a Fleet, that if perhaps the Earl should come, he might repulse him every where from the *English* coasts,

Henry in the mean time with 40 Ships, and 5000 *Brittains* sailed for *England*; but a tempest arose and scattered his Ships, and he almost was quit of all his Forces, and was driven to *Cornwall*, where coming on Land, when he saw a great Army he retreated to his Shipping again, weighed Anchor and sailed to Sea. And being very pensive when he heard of *Buckinghams* death, void of all counsell, he returned again to *Brittany* in *France*. But by the coming of the Nobility he took heart once more, and promised before the Altar, to marry *Elizabeth*, *Edwards* Daughter, if the business should succeed to his minde, and so a fresh an Oath of fidelity was taken by them all.

Richard in the mean time did rage fiercely against all those that followed the Earl, wheresoever he could lay hold on them. *Thomas* Earl of *Dorset*, who had fled to him, was banished both by Sea and Land.

Also he made a Covenant with the *Scotch* King, and confirmed it, giving his Sister *Anne* to the *Scotch* Kings Sonne. *Richard* in the interim laies new traps for Earl *Henry*, by corrupting

supting the Dukes Treasures with money. But he escaped them, the matter being detected by Bishop *Morton*. When the fraud was known to the Duke himself, he was so enraged against the Treasurer, that he caused this wicked man, for that and other wicked deeds to be hanged The Earl *Henry* was now come into *France*, where the Earl of *Oxford* escaped from his imprisonment, came and joyned with him, and promited his faithfull endeavour in all affairs: To whom some Noble men, that studied at *Paris*, came to assist, willingly offering their aid, amongst whom was *Richard Fox* the famousest Scholar in those dayes, whom the Earl took to be of his privy-Counsell, and when he had gaind the Kingdom afterwards, he made him Bishop of *Wincheſter*.

But *Richard* to hinder Earl *Henry*'s Marriage with *Elizabeth*, partly by flattery, partly by fear, partly by promise, he prevailed so farre with Queen *Elizabeth*, that she should entrust her Daughters with him, and should write her Letters to her Sonne the Marques of *Dorset*, who was near to Earl *Henry*, whereby she should command him to return home without delay, leaving the Earls society. That all things were now pacified, and that her family was received into the Kings favour. *Richard* all this while having gotten the Queens Daughters,

that

that he might totally destroy the intention of *Henry*, he thought himself to marry *Elizabeth* his Brothers Daughter, his former Wife also was yet alive: But she also when other projects would not suit, was taken privately away by poyson. In the mean while he tries all means to win *Elizabeth* to affect him, and if he could not obtain her, he was resolved to joyn violence to his prayers. But he was so much urged with care and forraign fear, that he had no time for lust to shew it self. In the interim *Stanley* had a command to Muster an Army, but he must not go forth, before he had given unto *Richard* for a pawn and pledge of his fidelity, his eldest Sonne the Lord *Strange*. A fame was also spread on purpose that *Henry* had implored help from the *French* in vain, and that there was no fear of his coming. *Richard* dealt something carelesly and unwisely, discharging the Navy he had sent to scour the *English* Coasts.

Henry was advertised how things stood, and arrived in *England* with but 2000 souldiers in pay. Presently *Rice Thomas* and *John Savage*, two the most Potent men in *Wales*, having collected some Forces, came to joyn with *Henry*. *Pembroke* with some others did the like. *Stanley* though he wished well, yet fearing least his Sonne should be miserably tortured by the King,

King, delayed his intention untill ſome other opportunity.

Richard all this time was wonderful ſluggiſh and careleſs, but when he heard of the revolt of his ſubjects, he raiſed what men he could ſcrape up, and went againſt *Henry*.

He pitched his Tent at *Boſworth* field, when he ſaw the enemy intended to fight, he alſo made ready his men: At laſt they fall on, and fought a ſharp Battell on both ſides. But *Stanley* who came later, in the heat of the Battell, brought freſh Forces and joyned with *Henry*, whereby he was not a little animated, for otherwiſe he was farre inferiour to *Richard* in men, and ſo takes heart again. The King himſelf at laſt entred the fight, who after he had given wonderfull tokens of his Valour, had killed *Henries* Standard-bearer, put *Henry* himſelf in danger, he was ſorrounded by multitudes of ſouldiers, and fighting valiantly, was ſlain. *Henry* got the Victory by *Richards* death, for the Earl of *Northumberland*, who brought up the rear of *Richards* Army, as he came againſt his will, ſo he refuſed to fight any longer. Not above 1000 were ſlain of the Kings ſide, and of *Henries* ſide, hardly 100. The Nobility that yielded were pardoned, and *Henry* had forthwith the Crown ſet on his Head, which they had taken from *Richards* Head, and he is ſaluted

luted King by all with a generall acclamation *Richards* body was found amongst the dead and was buried with no Honour at *Leicester*.

HENRY *the seventh*, *King of* England *and* France.

Anno 1486.

HENRY came to the Kingdom both by Right and Valour, and was Crowned at *Westminster*, Anno 1486, the day before the Calends of *November*.

Then calling a Parliament he is discharged of the Treason *Richard* laid to him, and by gave Rewards and Honours to some that were grieved.

He married *Elizabeth* the Daughter to *Edward* the fourth, and by that Marriage the old quarrell between the White Rose and the Red was ended. At his first entrance he kept a strong Guard about him, either for his power or Majesty; which custom is continued to our daies. The *English* Sweat was rise about this time, a disease never known before, it destroyed abundance of men, but the sharper the dis-

ſcaſe was, the ſhorter time it laſted. Then new troubles aroſe in the North of *England*, which were eaſily vanquiſhed by *Lovels* flight, and *Staffords* death.

But a new tumult that grew from meer opinion and perſwaſion, gave cauſe for new cares, for one *Simon* a Prieſt reports falſly that a Schollar of his, who was very like (which made the Prieſt the bolder to give it out) was the Sonne to *Edward* Duke of *Clarence* (which was caſt into priſon a little before by *Henry*) and he ſaild with him into *Ireland*, and prevailed ſo much amongſt the Peers there, that the youth was ſaluted King at *Dublin*. Then obtaining help from *Margaret* wife to *Burgundy*, he comes into *England*, to whom thoſe Lords that favoured the cauſe of *Plantagenet* joyned themſelves, though they knew the fraud, yet they hoped to bring on the deſign. But *Henry* went againſt them in time, and after a moſt eager fight he ſlew the Earl of *Lincoln*, and other of the chief men that followed him. But he ſpared *Lambert* this counterfeit Earl, by reaſon of his youth and innocency, and he was made the Kings ſervant; *Simondus* eſcaped becauſe he was Prieſt.

Then ſending Embaſſadours into *Scotland*, he treated for peace, but when he could not procure it, in regard of the malice of the ſubjects,

jects, and Truce was made for seven years. But a difference rising between *Charles* King of *France*, and *Francis* Duke of *Brittany*, *Henry* that he might displease neither side, being engaged to both, made himself Umpire to end the quarrel between them, but when he could do nothing by his Embassadours, they fell to Arms.

Edward Lord *Vdevill* the Queens Uncle without the knowledge of the King, assisted the Duke of *Brittany* with 400 choice men, but the *French* afterwards getting the Victory, the Duke and they were all slain. The Duke being dead the contest ended. In the mean time in *Yorkshire* troubles arose, because of Tribute required, one *John Chambers* was the Author of them. *Henry* Earl of *Northumberland*, Governour of that Country, was basely slain by one of the factious multitude, then they came on by Troops, *John Egrimont* Knight being their Leader. But the King fell on them presently, and easily dissipated the tumultuous rabble, punishing severely the Authors of it: But *Egrimont* fled to *Margaret* into *Burgundy*, which was the common place of refuge for the Rebels; yet there was nothing abated of the Tribute to be paid.

A great Tumult about that time fell in *Scotland*, the subects rising against *Iames* King of *Scotland*

Scotland, and they forced his Sonne *James* to take part with them. *Henry* King of *England*, *Charles* King of *France*, and the Pope, could not reconcile this quarrel, and when the subjects gave a harsh answer, the Battell began at *Sherevelin*, where the subjects got the Victory, and the King himself, though his Sonne was against it, was cruelly slain in a Mill. Then a jarring arose between *Frederick* the Emperour, and some Cities in *Flanders*; the *French* came to assist the Emperour: But *Henry* not enduring the *French* so near to *Callis*, sent the Lord *Morley* with a supply of a thousand men, who with two thousand of his souldiers vanquished eight thousand of the enemies, but he himself was slain. The *French* to revenge this loss, had almost won *Newport*, but being frighted at the coming of the *English*, they lost the Victory. *Maximilian* the Emperour, when he endeavoured to marry *Anne* Daughter to *Francis* Duke of *Brittany*, which he had betrothed by Embassadours, he is hindred by the *French* King, to whom he had espoused his Daughter *Margaret*, for he divorcing *Margaret*, gaping after the Dukedom of *Brittany*, by force got *Anne* into his power, and solemnly made her his Wife. *Henry* was wonderfully offended at this fraud, and asked Subsidies from his Parliament, taking counsell to make a Warre upon

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the *French* King. At length he landed at *Calis* with a small Army, and besieged *Bononia*, but finding *Maximilian* unprepared, for whose sake he had undertaken this Warre he easily yielded to make Peace, (obtaining from the *French* a great summe of Money, and a yearly revenue) and so returned for *England*. *Margaret* Wife to the Duke of *Burgundy* alwayes studied mischief against the *English*, for she bred up for some moneths in her Court, a certain young man who was called *Peterkin*, or *Perken Warbech*, and obtruded him upon the *English nation*, for *Richard* the Sonne of *Edward* the fourth, who, was said, to have been stifled. Many of the Nobility of *England*, either deceived by the appearance, or because they desired innovation, joyn with that supposed *Richard*; amongst whom was *William Stanley*, who helped *Peter* with money, *Stanley* was taken, convicted, and lost his *Head*, though he were the principall cause whereby *Henry* came to the Crown.

Peter in the mean time having got a tumultuous number of men, landed in *Kent*, where there were taken of his men 160, amongst whom were five Captains, who first landed, they were hanged at *London* and other places, *Peter*, when he little prevailed there, sails into *Ireland*, where he was magnificently entertained

mined by the Inhabitants, who much honoured the name of the *Plantagenets*. But when he could expect little help thence from a poore weak people, he makes haste into *Scotland*. The *Scot* had him in high esteem, and being deceived by his presence or courtly Carriage, which *Margaret* had bred him to sufficiently in her palace, he gives him in Marriage, *Katharine* the Daughter of the Earl of *Huntley*, and sent him toward the Borders of *England* with a great Army to do what he could, in hopes to attaine some of the Subjects to him, either by feare or affection, but all proved in vain.

Henry being wonderfully offended by reason of the *Scots* invasion, musters an Army, and marches against the *Scots* under the Command of *Danby*, but he was called back again to suppress a Rebellion that rose in *Cornwall* by reason of Tribute to be paid. The *Cornish*, the Lord Lievtenant *Audley* being their Leader, march for *London*, but when they came thither, they were vanquished and scattered by the Royalists two thousand of them being slain, and many taken, the greatest part of them were pardoned, except the Ring-leaders, for *Audley* was ignominiously drawn to execution, and lost his head; and others that put the people forward, as *Thomas Flammok*, *Michael* Son to

Joseph a Blacksmith were hanged up.

The *Scot* takes occasion hereby during the Tumults to go forward on his enterprise, and spoils the Frontiers of *England* again, and then beseiged the Castle of *Durham*, but the Earl of *Surrey*, collecting an Army of 20000 Men and with a great Navy, not only raised the siege, but pursued the Enemies into *Scotland*, ruin'd many of their Forts and Castles, and when they would not stand to fight with him he returned to *Barwick*.

By the Mediation of the King of *Spain* truce was made between *England* and *Scotland* for some years, but on this condition that *Perkin Warbeck* must leave *Scotland*. He when he was gone from thence, hearing that new Tumults were up in *Cornwall*, came thither with a few Souldiers out of *Ireland*, whither he had transported himselfe and his Family, and what by fair words, what by pretences, he drew some of the Inhabitants to his side, and so mustering about three thousand Souldiers, he beleaguer'd *Exceter*, but when he heard of the Kings March he forsook his Army, and fled to the Altar; The King in the mean time being now certain of his flight, caused diligent search to be made for him, his Wife *Katharine* a very beautiful woman, and of a most noble Family, was taken and delivered up to the King who by reason of

her

her Beauty and Deſcent, aſſigned to her a yearly Revenue. Then *Henry* puniſhed the Rebels, but he laid only a ſmall Penance on them, and ſo ſet them at liberty. *Peter* when he had long ſtaid in Sanctuary, and found no place of ſafety, at laſt yeelded up himſelf voluntarily, and was ſent *Priſoner* to the Tower.

In the *interim*, *Sebaſtian Gabat* a Citizen of *Genoa*, but born at *Briſtow*, procuring from *Henry* one or two Ships, ſailed to new Countreys in the Weſt, and after two years returned again into *England*. *Peter* who (we ſaid) was caſt into *Priſon*, made his eſcape ſhortly after, & went to *Richmond*, he was taken again, and made a publick ſhame, and once more impriſoned in the Tower, but when he began a new Conſpiracy with the Earl of *Warwick*, whoſe name *Lambert* had taken, and with ſome other familiar Friends of the Lieutenant of the Tower, he was drawn to Execution, and was hanged, together with two of the Lieutenants Servants. Alſo *Warwick* that he might give no more cauſe for new troubles, was beheaded after a ſhort time. This was the eldeſt Sonne of the Duke of *Clarence*, and the laſt male offſpring of the Family of the *Plantaganets*, who was put in priſon from his very childehood, a thing beyond the knowledge and memory of

man. Hence arose a new sedition, and of the same kinde; For *Patrick* an *Augustin* Frier, counterfeiting a new Earl of *Warwick* of one of his Scholars, stirred up the people to Rebellion in his Pulpit, but he and his Scholar were taken. The young man was hanged, *Patrick* was cast into perpetual imprisonment, such was the reverence they gave at that time to holy Orders, that they would never put to death any of the, though they were guilty of high Treason. Marriages were made about this time between *Katharin* the King of *Spains* Daughter, and *Arthur* Prince of *Wales*, and between *Henries* Daughter, and *Iames* King of *Scotland*. From this last Marriage proceeded at length *Mary Stuart*, Mother to King *Iames*, who was Father to *Charles*, and the Kingdoms were united. *Arthur* five moneths after his Marriage died in *Wales*. But *Henry* that he might not be defrauded of the Dowry and Friendship of the King of *Spain*, married *Katharin* (by the Popes Indulgence) to *Henry* his second Sonne, who was unwilling to it.

Edmund Pool Earl of *Suffolk*, Sonne to *Elizabeth* Sister to *Edward* the fourth, being offended with the King at that time for some private injury, conspired against him in *Flanders*; The matter being discovered, and the Conspiratours taken, he only escaped to *Philip*

Arch-

Arch Duke of *Austria*. But *Philip* by the death of *Ferdinand* King of *Spain*, having got the Kingdom (in the name of his Wife *Joan*, who was the Kings Daughter, Sister to *Katharine*, which (as was said) was married to *Arthur* Prince of *Wales*) took his journey thither, and by a contrary Tempest was brought into *England*. King *Henry* went to meet him with all honour, and obtained from him the Earl of *Suffolk* upon the Condition that no violence should be offered to his Life. *Henry* cast him into Prison, and spared his Life, but after he lost his Head in the Raign of *Henry* the eighth.

Henry being now in the height of glory, had procured his Subjects fidelity, and respect from his Neighbours. He was very happy, had he not about the end of his Raign and Life been too greedy after the goods and wealth of his Subjects.

He was long sick of the Gout, and afterwards he fell into an *Asthma* also, in the 52 year of his Life, and the 23 year of his Raign, he died in the year 1508.

HENRY *the eighth*, *King of* England, France *and* Ireland.

Anno 1508,

HENRY the Eighth having got the Kingdom, at the beginning he behaved himself with great Obedience, *Prudence* & Justice, Marrying *Katharine* his Brothers Wife, which his Father had betrothed; He chose the wisest Counsellours, and he executed the cursed Ministers of his Fathers exaction. He spent then the first year of his Raign in Tilting and other Recreations. But at the request of the King of *Spain* the Queens Father, an expedition was undertaken into *Spain* against the *Moors*, but before the *English* came, there was a Peace made with the *Moors*, and so it was but lost labour, and nothing being done, only the Captain receiving honours from the King, returned again for *England*.

Edward Poining a Knight was sent with 1500 Bowmen to *Charls* Prince of *Spain* to assist him against the Duke of *Gelderland*, he succeeded prosperously, and loaded with rewards he came back again,

In

In the mean time a *Scotch* pirate one *Burton*, who was wonderful bold and valiant, did great mischief about the Coasts of *England*, the Admiral of the Sea was sent out after him, after a doubtfull and a notable fight, he was conquered and slain, but his followers were pardoned; A great Example of the Kings Mercy.

In the mean time Warre grew between the *French* King and the Pope; *Henry* admonished the *French* man to desist, and when he could not prevail with him, he proclaimed Warre against him, and made a Confederacy with *Maximilian* the Emperour, and with *Ferdinand* King of *Spain*. The *Spaniard* had intreated *Henry* to send an Army into *Biscay*, and joyning his Forces with his, that he should make the *French* work from that part; Whereupon presently *Thomas Gray* Marquess of *Dorset* is sent thither with other Nobility, and 10000 Souldiers, he, when he came thither, did not long wait for the *Spaniards* assistance; For the Duke of *Alba* took in the mean time by Force the Kingdom of *Navarre* from the *French*, endeavouring the profit of his own King. But the *English* that they might not seem to do nothing in *Guyan*, subduing some Towns that were not considerable, fell into that necessity of provision (the *Spaniard* affording them none) that

many of them died miserably for hunger, contracting also diseases by such unusual diet, and the rest brake forth into open Rebellion. The Lord *Haward*, who had the disposing of all affairs, whilst the Marquess was sick, hardly escaped from being slain; Wherefore he was forced to provide Ships, and to bring these factions people home again.

Edward Howard Admiral at Sea, did wonderfully depopulate *Britanny* by fire and sword, and vanquished the Forces of the *Britans* in Battel, though they farre exceeded those he had, and so with his Ships laden with the spoil, he sailed towards the Isle of *Wight*, whilst *Henry* at *London* recreated himself with Tilting and other courtly delights.

In the mean time in *France* in the *Brittish* Sea, there was almost an equal fight for loss between the *English* & the *French* Ships, & the Victory was doubtfull. After this the *English* set upon the *French* Ships very indiscreetly in the very Haven, with a great losse to themselves and their Admiral, where by they were forced to sound a retreat and be gone. Whereupon the *French* began to wax more insolent, to do mischief on the Coasts of *England*, and to burn some Cities, untill by the vigilancy of *Howard*, who was put into the others place, they were kept in.

Henry was resolved to make a Warre indeed with *France*, and sent *George Talbot* before with the principal Nobility, & 8000 Souldiers only to *Callis*, then he sent *Charles Sommerset*, and other Lords with 6000 Souldiers, he himself being to come after them. When the Admirals met they fell upon *Tarvenne* with joynt Forces. *Henry* shortly after came to them with 9000 Souldiers, & with a great number of Pioneers. Also *Maximilian* the Emperour, which was a rare example, took Pay under King *Henry*. Yet though he served under the *English*, he was received as an Emperour should be, and for the honour of his Majesty. Then the *French* Horse purposing to relieve the City with provision, were repulsed by the *English*, the Duke of *Longovil* being taken, and 240 more, whereupon a wonderfull fear and despair fell upon the Townsmen; so the *English* pressing them sore, they were forced to surrender. The Souldiers had leave to depart with their Arms, the Wals were laid level with the ground, the City, excepting the chief Church, and the Palace, were consumed with fire. Then he marched to *Tourney*, and beleaguer'd the City, they refusing yeeld, he quickly became Master of it, causing the Citizens to take an Oath of fidelity. And when he provoked the *French* to fight, and could not make them accept of it, because the Winter

Winter was now hard by, he made *Poyning* Governour of it, and returned himself for *England*.

In the mean while the *Scotch* at the instigation of the *French* fell upon the *English* Frontiers. Their General was the Lord *Humes*, who with seven or eight thousand men wasted the Borders. But *Edward Bulmir* suddenly came upon him, and took all the booty from him, he himself hardly escaped, six hundred of his men being slain, and four hundred taken. But *James* with an Army of sixty thousand men, entred the skirts of *England*, who was met by the Earl of *Surrey*, *Henry* his Deputy in those parts, at *Bramston* with six and twenty thousand men, and joyning Battel, the *English* wan the day by their great valour, and the *Scots* lost it by their great confidence. *Iames* himself with two Earls, three Bishops, and eight thousand Souldiers was slain, no fewer was taken; nor was this Victory wan by the *English* without losse of bloud, it was fought in the year 1513.

Henry coming out of *France*, made the Earl of *Surrey*, because he had so well managed his busines Duke of *Norfolk*, and other Lords who had done good service, received Honours as they deserved. He gave also to *Thomas Wolsey* the Bishoprick of *Lincoln*. This man to be often

often named by us, came from a poor parentage to great Honour, and at last was made a Cardinal, and governed the Commonwealth of *England* very wisely.

Pope *Julius* the second at this time gave to *Henry* great Honour, sending unto him a Cap of Maintenance, a Sword, and the Title *Of the most Christian King*, which Grace *Henry* received with Liltings, and other pompous Shews, wherein he himself did alwayes bear the principal part.

In the interim *Mary* the Kings Sister was espoused to the Prince of *Spain*, but because the Embassadours of *Spain* made delayes, she was betrothed to the *French*, desiring it, and having had their fill o Warre. But before the matter was published, *John* the Admiral of the *French* first ruined one Village in *England*, and *John Wallop* in revenge of this injury burnt one and twenty in *France*; But at last a League was made, and they ceased from Warre. The *French man* lived not above three moneths after his Marriage, & the lascivious old man being dead, *Mary* (by *Henries* consent) was married to the Duke of *Suffolk*. *Wolsey* about this time was honoured with a Cardinals Cap, and is created by the King Chancellour of *England*. And Cardinal *Campeius* was sent to *Henry* to desire assistance to make Warre against the *Turk*, but

he

he loſt his labour, for that cheat of raiſing money was grown ſtale. But *Matthias* the Cardinal being ſent by the Emperour *Maximilian* for the ſame purpoſe, prevailed at the requeſt of *Wolſey*.

At that time *Henry* was in great danger of his life. For as he went a Hawking, the Pole broke that he leaped over the Ditches withall, and he was almoſt ſmoothered in mire and dirt, but his Lackey drew him out in time, and ſaved his life. In the mean while a Sedition grew at *London* between the Citizens and ſtrangers, not without blood-ſhed, which was qualified by the death of the Ring-leaders, and pardon to the reſt.

Tourney at this time, upon Conditions, and under colour of Matrimony between the *Dolphin* and *Mary* King *Henries* Daughter, is delivered up to the *French*, and Hoſtages being given, a League is confirmed between them. *Maximilian* being dead, the Empire deſcended to *Charles* King of *Caſtile* the fifth of that Name.

Henry in the mean while was idle for lack of Warre, ſpēding his time in Tiltings, Dancings, Pleaſures, and other Courtly Delights. Then that Peace might not be without its Glory, a ſolemn Meeting was appointed between the 2 Kings of *England* and *France*. For that purpoſe

pose a magnificent Palace of Wood was built in *France*. At last they met in wonderfull state, they applied themselvs to Turnamants, running at the Ring, and other such Recreations, and an Agreement was renewed between the Emperour, and the Kings of *England* and *France*.

Woolsey in the *interim* did what he pleased, he found no hinderance in his attempts whatsoever. He charged the *Duke* of *Buckingham* of high Treason, whether it were so, or out of envy is uncertain, but the *Duke* lost his Head for it.

A new cause is given for a Warre between the Emperour and the King of *France*, wherefore *Woolsey* is sent Umpire between both, who did not behave himselfe so prudently as loftily, whereby he incurred the *French* Kings displeasure. *Hugh* of *Moncada* besieged *Tourney*, and though the *French* did his best to relieve it, yet he became Master of it.

Henry in the mean while, because he had written a Book against *Luther*, had the Title given him, to be *Defender of the Faith*, which hath passed to all his successours.

At that time cause was given of a Warre between the *French* and the *Scotch* King, by occasion of the Duke of *Albany*, & by reason the *French* had not paid the mony which he promised

sed to *Mary Henries* Sister, so the Covenant being broken, they fell to Warre. *William* the sonne of *William* a Knight, the Admiral-Lieutenant, with eight and eight and twenty ships, spoiled the Coasts of *Scotland*, burnt their shipping, and so returned home.

Charls the Emperour in the mean time came to *London*, where he was received in great state and honour, and with a solemn Ceremony was graced with the Order of the Garter. Then under pretence of conducting the Emperour into *Spain* by shipping, the Earl of *Surrey* the Kings Admiral sets upon *Brittany*, and conquers *Morlays*, who also was again sent into *France* with a great Army, and he ruined many Towns and Castles, and consumed them by fire, but he attempted the Fort *Heding* in vain, having left his great Guns at home and so could make no battery; but having behaved himselfe honourably, he retreated to *Callis*. Also the Marquesse of *Dorset* destroyed by fire and Sword an innumerable company of Villages and Forts in *Scotland*, but could not come to joyn Battell with them. *Sands* sallied out of *Callis*, and skirmishing with the Enemy, after he had turned many of their Castles, he came back to the City.

When therefore King *Henry* understood, that the Duke of *Albany*, who commanded all

Scotland,

Scotland, had a choice Army in *France*, he sent *William* Sonne to *William* with a Navy, that he should set upon him in his coming back again, but when he had scouted up and down at Sea in vain, he at last set his men on Land, and with a handfull of his, he overthrew a great Army of the *French*, and obtained thereby both he Victory and the prey, and burning the Suburbs of *Triport*, he returned for *England*.

Henry now thinks seriously again of a War with *France*, and sends *Suffolk*, and many principall Nobility with a great Army into *France*, who at first assault overcame *Bellaastle*, and made *William Scevingtou* the Governour of the Garrison. In the mean time the Duke of *Burbon*, Constable of *France*, revolted to the *English* King with ten thousand *French*, who being strengthened by these new Forces, enter upon *Picardy*, and conquers many Towns and Castles; but Winter coming on, and scarcity of provision, and the Souldiers murmuring, not waiting for the supply that *Henry* sent, he was necessitated to retreat to *Callis*, yet he had done a great mischief to the Enemy.

The *Scotch* in the mean while supposing the *English* to be over-busied with the *French* Wars, lift up their Heads again, and assaulting the Borders of *England*, they win divers Towns.

But

But the Earl of *Surrey* entring into *Scotl*. with six thousand Souldiers, wan divers Forts and joyning a little Battell with the *Scotch*, he returned Conquerour, not without great loss to the enemy, besides the Castle of *Judworth*, and the Town that he burnt up.

So with uncertain Fortune the business being acted in those parts, there was a conclusion for a Cessation of Armes, that so they might have time to treat of Peace.

Francis the first, King of *France* at that time was conquered by the Emperour *Charles* the fifth at *Papion*, and was taken Prisoner, which was no small happinesse for the *English* affairs, but a sad loss for the *French*. Then Peace was ratified between the Emperour and the *French* and the *English* agreed with them also. But the Emperour and the *French* shortly fell to a new War.

Peace being confirmed abroad, *England* began to be in an uproar with greater Troubles in Civil Dissentions; For *Henry* who had lived twenty years peaceably with his Wife *Katharine* had a scruple of Conscience put upon him, whether he could without incest live with his brothers Wife? (for as we said, she was first married to his brother *Arthur*) Judges were chosen to end this Question. But Cardinall *Wolsey*, who had not prudently dealt for *Henry*, had all his

Authority taken from him, and his Estate
Confiscate. But at last other new Digni-
ties being granted to him, his great loss was
mewhat repaired. Then a Parliament was
led, and he was charged with many faults,
d amongst the rest, that he was wont to
rite in his Letters, *I and my King*, and had
used the Cardinals Hat to be stamped on the
ings Coyn. He was convicted of all these
ings, and deprived of all his Estate; which
ew a wonderfull example of the inconstancy
all humane affairs, for he that but lately
led all and the King too, as he pleased, made
ws, and swaied Courts of Justice, rooted
t the Nobles at his pleasure, burdned the
bjects with great Taxes, deprived both Cler-
y and Laity of their goods, he is now cast
own from his high Pinnacle of Honour, ha-
ed by all, and made no way like himself. Af-
erwards when he was sent for to the Court to
nswer his charge, he died of grief by the
ay. In the mean time the business for a Di-
orce was transmitted to *Clement* the Pope of
me, at the suit of the Queen *Katharine*. But the
ope fearing to displease King *Henry*, who had
tely the Title of *Defender of the Faith* given
im by *Leo* the tenth, nor did he think it safe
provoke the Emperour who ruled in *Italy*,
un out the business with delays by his Legate

Campeius; who at length with a great disgust to the *English*, after many hastings and procrastinations, departed from *England*, leaving the business uneffected. The King in the interim burning with new flames of love, and so admitting no delay, *Warham* being dead, created *Thomas Cranmer* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, who stood for a Divorce of Queen *Katharine*. The Pope in the mean time gave his Judgement for *Katharine*. But *Henry*, who had now Divorced *Katharine* (by the Authority of many Divines, and of those at *Paris* who where it is supposed corrupted by money) married *Anne* of *Boloyne* privately, and being thereupon angry with the Pope, he abolished all his Power over the *English* Church, making it high Treason for any man, to preferre the Popes Authority before the Kings, or should pay Tribute to him, which he had no right unto, and caused them to be denied unto him for the future, and made it a penalty for the life, if any man should maintain the Pope to be the supream Head. Then he made all the Churches of *England* and *Ireland* take an Oath to him, that they should acknowledge him to be Head of the Church next under Christ. The Discipline was thus changed, but nothing in the Doctrine, which he confirmed by a Synod called at *London*. For he put to death many of those

those that followed *Luther* and *Swinglius*. So *Henry* behaved himselfe in the rest of his life, that had the Popes not been unjust against him, he would willingly have submitted himself under their power. The Pope being offended that he had lost his Authority, sending out his Writings or Bull as they called it, he Excommunicated *Henry* King of *England*, but when it was known that it was procured by Queen *Katharine*, it was the lesse regarded, and she shortly after being deprived of friends, lost her life for her contumacy. In the mean time Sir *Thomas More*, once Chancellour of *England*, and *John Fisher* Bishop of *Rochester*, who both refused to take the Oath of the Kings Supremacy, lost their Heads. *Henry* now using his own Authority, invaded the goods of the Church, and expelled the Monks out of their Monasteries: Nor was he content with that, but he cut off the Heads of his second Wife *Anne* of *Boloyne*, Daughter to *Thomas Boloyne* Earle of *Wiltshire*, accusing her for Incest and Adultery, together with the Lord *Rochfort* her Brother, and others that were of the Kings bed-Chamber.

Then he maried *Iane Semere*, who died afterwards in Childe-birth of *Edward* the sixth of that name, who succeeded King. Then he Divorced from him *Anne* of *Cleve*, newly mar-

ried, and for her ſake he beheaded *Thomas Cromwell*, who made the match, who was riſen from a mean eſtate to a vaſt power by the ſucceſs of Fortune. Alſo *Thomas Howard* Duke of *Norfolk* had his Head chopt off, being charged of Treaſon, becauſe he had privily married *Margaret* Daughter to the King of *Scots*, and *Henrys* Neece. *Margaret* was firſt detainded, then ſhe was ſet free, after that ſhe was married to *Mathew* Earl of *Leven*, King *Iames* his Grandfather. In the mean time ſeditions aroſe in the North parts of *England*, here and there by reaſon of the change made of Church Ceremonies; ſome were punithed for it, ſome were ſent home, and ſome were ſubdued by force of Arms; the troubles were happily aſſwaged, yet not without ſome danger: for it was a matter of great concernment to keep all quiet under new cuſtoms.

Henry now married his fifth Wife *Katharine Howard*, but her he beheaded ſhortly after, with the Lord of *Rochfort*, condemning her for Laſciviouſneſſe.

At that time *Henry* had the Title of King of *Ireland*, when as before he was called only Lord of it. In the interim *Arthur Plantagenet*, baſtard to *Edward* the fourth, is accuſed Treaſon, but when he was proved not guilty, he

he was received into the Kings favour, but *Arthur* took so much joy at it, that he died the next night of meer rejoycing.

The *Scotch* now entring the Frontiers of *England*, and spoiling them, compell *Henry* to take Arms, who sent the Duke of *Norfolk* with an Army into *Scotland*, who ruined many Villages and Houses, and not seeing any enemy, he returned to *Barwick*. The *Scot* would not suffer this violence to be unrevenged, but musters an Army suddenly and falls into *England*, but his men being scattered and killed, the *Scot* fell into such grief of minde, and then into a Feaver, that he quickly died of it, leaving *Mary Stewart* his Daughter but eight daies old, Heir of the Kingdom. *Henry* to put an end to so great dissentions, by the union of these two Nations, dealt with the captive Lords to Espouse this Inheritrix of *Scotland* to his Son *Edward*, who were set at liberty to press the business.

But by the mediation of the Cardinal of St. *Andrews*, this Treaty was made void, the Daughter being married to the Dolphin. *Henry* was enraged at this, and sent a valiant Army into *Scotland*, and burnt *Leeth*, which pacified his wrath. Then he made peace with *Charles* the fifth, the Emperour, and he married his sixth Wife *Katharine*, *Latimers* Widow, who

was brought in danger of her life upon ſuſpi-
tion of the change of her Religion, but by her prudence and humility ſhe eſcaped. Now *Henry* by his Covenant with the Emperour proclaims Warre againſt the *French* King, and ſent an Army unto *Calis*, under the command of *John Wallop*, which joyning with the Forces of *Charles*, beſieged the City *Landreice*. But the *French* making ſhew of a Battell, called the Emperour off from the ſiege, and when he had brought proviſion into the City, he retreated, having deluded *Charles*. Then *Henry* muſtering a mighty force ſails himſelf into *France*, and beſieging *Bononia* won the place.

In the mean time the *Engliſh* Ships which they had taken from the *French*, are filled with proviſion at *London*: but the *Engliſh* had bad ſucceſs in their fight in *Scotland*, and *Henries* men were vanquiſhed, by which Victory, and new forces they had recruited themſelves with from *France*, the *Scots* grew inſolent and invade *England*: But the *Engliſh* by the good ſucceſs of the Earl of *Hereford*, deſtroyed an innumerable company of Villages in *Scotland*, and returned home Conquerours, though otherwiſe they ſuſtained a mighty loſs by the *Scots*.

The Admirall of *England* with a Fleet did miſchie

miſchief on the coaſts of *Normandy*, and deſtroyed a multitude of the enemy; but ſhortly after there was a Treaty made between the *French* and the *Engliſh*, and the conditions of agreement were, that the *French* ſhould redeem *Bononia* with eight hundred thouſand Crowns.

In the mean time *Thomas* Duke of *Norfolk*, and *Henry* Earl of *Surrey*, his Son, are accuſed of Treaſon, becauſe they had engraven ſomething in their Coats of Arms that ſeemed to be peculiar to the King, and though they did defend their Titles very abundantly, yet the Earl loſt his Head. But the Duke was kept in priſon till the Reign of Queen *Mary*, *Henry* died about this time, in the year 1547, when he had reigned 38 years, and was 56 years old. He was a Prince adorned with all gifts of Nature, and in whom, had he not too much loved his pleaſure, there was no defect. He was a great favourer of Learning.

EDWARD *the sixth*, *King of* England France *and* Ireland.

Anno 1547.

HENRY dying, left his Sonne *Edward* born of *Seymer*, by his Will to succeed him in the first place, and next to him *Mary*, *Katherines* Daughter, and last of all *Elizabeth* which he begat of *Anne* of *Boloyn*. Young *Edward* was Crowned at nine years of age, in the year 1547. Because he was young he had sixteen Overseers appointed for him, the chief was the Duke of *Sommerset*, Brother to *Jane Seymere*, a man of a great integrity. The death of *Henry* being heard of by *Francis* King of *France*, did exceedingly grieve the old man, who being about the same age, did presage his own death to be near. He kept a Funeral solemnity for him, as the manner is for Kings, and not long after that he followed him that was gone before him.

Henry at his death, had commanded his Councill before all things, that they should press a Marriage for his Sonne *Edward* with the Queen of *Scotland*. Messengers are there-

for

foresent to treat of conditions, and to obtain their consent; but when the faction of the Papists prevailed for the Dolphin, a great Army was presently raised, and sent into *Scotland*, under the conduct of the Viceroy *Sommerset*. The *Scots* also came to meet him with a powerfull hand, they joyned Battell at *Muskelburgh*, but they were beaten down and put to flight, the chief of their Nobility being slain or taken prisoners. After this Victory many Cities yielded, and the Nobles fell off from them in greater numbers: But that there might be an end made of this Warre and difference, they send the maiden Queen by advice of the Peers, to be Educated and Espoused in *France*. In the mean time there was a great change of the old customs in the Churches of *England*. Images were cast out of the Churches, by the Authority of *Sommerset*, who was addicted to the Reformed Religion; The Sacrament was exhibited under both kindes, and the other old Ceremonies were abolished, all that made opposition were either cast into prison or lost their places. Upon this ground a wonderfull sedition arose in divers Countries of *England*, though the Rebels had several intentions, some came to pillage, others under pretence of Religion set forward other designes; the smallest number made it any matter of conscience. There

was

was a Proclamation made whereby all were pardoned if they would lay down their Arms; but the more mildly they were dealt withall, the more did this mad rabble increase. They besieged *Exceter*, but the Citizens did resist them with wonderfull Valour, enduring great famine and scarcity. At length *Gray* coming with an Army, after some small Bickerings, raised the siege. The Rebels recollecting their Forces, began a new fight, but they were put to flight, or taken presently and hanged. When this sedition was quelled, another as great rose in *Norfolk*; for *Robert Ket* a base fellow, had drawn twenty thousand men to his party, who guarded him that he might deliver up some complaints to the King. The King, though he disdained to treat with Rebels, answered them that their Petitions should be granted at the next Parliament. They were not content with this, but they laid siege to the City of *Norwich* and wan it. The Earl of *Northampton* went against them with a small Army, and was worsted by the factious rabble, and the Lord *Sheffield* and others were killed But being strengthned with new forces, he went once more against them, and holding forth to them the Kings pardon, they threw away their Arms and left their Colours, returning every man to his place. *Ket* and the rest of the Ring-leaders suffered

suffered for it; Another tumult rose about the same time, which fell of it self, only the Ring-leaders were executed.

The *French* in the mean while breaking their League, proclaimed Warre with *England*; and providing a Fleet when they had assaulted *Garnsey*, *Jersey*, and *Bononia* in vain with an Army, they left off of their own accord. In the mean time the Viceroy of *England* being deceived, beheaded the Admirall his Brother, being circumvented by the feminine fraud of his Wife, and condemned him for nothing that was laid to his charge; upon which occasion both he and his Authority committed an egregious fault. For they that favoured the Admirall were offended with the Viceroy, and they that did honour him, would trust him but a little, so they all fell from him at once, though upon divers ends. Also the Viceroy was taken up with building a stately Palace, (which is to this day called *Sommerset* House.) And he had demolished divers Temples, Towers, and sacred places, by which injury he had alienated from him not a little the mindes of all men. *Warwick* who was of his own inclination the Viceroy his greatest enemy, made use of this occasion, and procured some Lords to stand with him, and they conspired together against the Viceroy, and sending messengers to the King,

King, who sojourned at *Windsor*, to certifie him of the good intention of the Lords, they desired his consent to cast the Viceroy into Prison. But the Viceroy, when he would not or could not answer the crimes objected against him, he submitted himself to the Kings will & pleasure, by which humility he obtained pardon, and was received into grace. Also the Dukes Daughter (to make the friendship lasting by Marriage) was betrothed to *Warwicks* Sonne, and *Warwick* was made Admirall of the Sea.

Then Peace being ratified between the *English* and the *French*, *Bononia* was delivered up to the *French* King, 400000 Crowns being paid to the *English*.

The Emperour in the mean time, because the profession of the *Romish* Religion was not allowed to his sister, denounced Warre against *England*, but he was pacified by such an Answer as was seasonable to that time.

Also there was a Treaty for a Marriage between *Elizabeth* the Kings sister, and the King of *Denmarks* Sonne, but *Elizabeth* could not be perswaded to be married to any man.

A speech there was further concerning a Marriage between *Edward* and the *French* Kings Daugh-

Daughter, which was ratified, and the Dowry agreed upon.

In the mean time the Earle of *Northumberland*, that he might bring to passe what he intended, endeavours by all means to root out the Duke of *Sommerset*, But he to prevent his snares, came one day into his Chamber armed, and found him naked in his Bed, and whether he were pacified by his false or friendly shew of Love and Humanity, he spared him, and departed doing nothing to him. But afterwards *Sommerset* was accused by him for high Treason, and lost his head for it, being a forerunner of the Accusers destiny. *Northamberland*, when as thus farre all things had succeeded as he desired, was resolved to follow the successe, and perswaded the King at length, that if he would have the reformed Religion, that was then generally received in *England*, to be confirmed, he should pass over his sister *Mary*, who was so strongly addicted to the Church of *Rome*, and should nominate *Ioan Grey* for his successour, Wife to his Son *Gilford Dudley*, who was next of bloud after his Sisters. The King who was resolved by all means to preserve the Reformed Religion, easily yielded to this, some others in vain opposing it. The King died shortly after of a Consumption, by whose death the *Duke of Northumberland* being now made

made partaker of his desire, took to himself the Rule of the Kingdom, and commanded his Daughter *Joan* to be publickly proclaimed Queen by King *Edwards* Testament.

MARY *Queen of* England, France *and* Ireland.

Anno 1553.

MARY, so soon as the fame was spread of her Brothers death, came with post-horse from *Hoveſdon*, where she then resided, into *Suffolk*, to whom presently came divers Lords, who had first compacted to preserve the reformed Religion. Then she sent by her Letters to the Senate of *London*, that they should proclaim her for Queen. But the Lords in the Name of all the people made answer that by the Testament of King *Edward*, *Joan* was to succeed, and they asserted that *Maries* Mother was divorced; whereupon they fly to Arms. The Earl of *Northumberland* with a small Army went against *Mary*, but as he proceeded but slowly, *Maries* Forces increased mightily: Also *Edward Hastings*, who was sent with four thousand souldiers and six Ships, to prevent

prevent that *Mary* might no waies escape, revolted to her, by which loss the *Londoners* and Lords were not a little dismaid, and grew at odds one with another. The *London* Counsell, when they did not hold fast together, was commanded openly to proclaim *Mary* Queen, and the same was done in all other places. *Northumberland* when he was certain that his companions had fallen from him, that he might not runne the hazard alone, called a Counsell at *Cambridge*, and he for want of a Herauld proclaimed *Mary* Queen of *England*, casting his Cap up in token of joy. But that did not at all help his cause; for the Earl of *Arundel*, who a little before did not decline to venture his life for *Joan*, coming to *Cambridge*, in *Maries* Name takes the Duke, who in vain intreated for his life, and casts him into prison. *Joan* at the command of her Father duke of *Suffolk*, when the case was altered, laid down the Enlignes of the Kingdom with more cheerfulnesse than she had taken them up.

The Queen coming to *London*, met her Sister *Elizabeth* with a thousand Horse, and *Thomas* of *Norfolk*. *Edward Conteter*, *Stephen Gardner* Bishop of *Winchester* and *Sommersets* Wife, which she received into grace, giving them her hand to kisse. Then entring upon the Church affairs, she abolished those Bishops and Ceremo-

Ceremonies that *Edward* had confirmed, setting up others in their room (the people were not a little enraged at it) and then she punished severely all those that were enemies to the Church of *Rome*.

In the interim tha Duke of *Numberland*, the the Earls of *Northampton* and *Warwick*, are Endited of high Treason, she spared *Northampton* but *Northumberland* was beheaded, abjuring the Religion he professed before in hope of pardon. His Body was buried by the Duke of *Sommerset* his Capitall enemy, between *Anne* of *Boloyne*, and *Katherine*, who all suffered the same death. The rest persisted and did not renounce the Faith they had professed.

Ioan afterwards with her husband *Dudley*, *Ambrose* and *Henry*, sonnes to *Northumberland*, was condemned to lose her Head, but she was reprieved for a time.

Then the Marriage was contracted between the Queen, and *Philip* Sonne to *Charles* the fifth, who was afterwards King of *Spain*, which matter was very ill liked by some, who did foresee from hence a dangerous consequence to the Kingdome of *England*: Amongst whom was *Thomas Wiat*, who took up Arms to rebell by the advice of *Suffolke*, Father to *Ioan Grey*, drawing some of the Nobility to side with him.

Also

Also *Bret* who was sent against him with five thousand men, revolted to him, by which success he grew more bold, and marched toward *London*, and put the Citizens into great fear, so that the Lawyers pleaded in their Armour.

In the mean while the Earl of *Suffolk* had an Army raised in the County of *Warwick*, but the Earl of *Huntington* was sent out against him, who terrified the feeble Duke, that he was forced to flie in haste, and to shelter himself in Woods and by places. At last he was discovered by his host, and sent with a strong guard to *London*, and cast iuto prison. *Viat* in the mean time conmig to *London*, was shut out of the City, but he passed over the *Thames* at *Kingston*, and provided to offer violence to the Citizens. After some light skirmishing with the Queens Forces, he was overborn by the power of his Enemy, and when he had yielded, he was sent to prison, his Souldiers being scattered or taken. The Queen being enraged with that boldness of the Subjects, began seriously to consider how to punish the guilty; *Gilford* Husband to *Ioan* was first beheaded, then *Ioan* her self, within the Walls of the Tower of *London*, with a wonderfull Courage, Piety and Constancy, had her Head chopt

eſſ. She was a *Princeſſe* for her Learning and Wiſdome, worthy of immortal praiſe. It is reported alſo that *Morgan*, who had given ſentence of Death againſt *Joan*, fell into madneſſe ſhortly after her Death, and died mad, alwayes crying out, *That she ſhould take* Joan Gray *away from him.* The *Suffolk* was beheaded, and the ſame day *Wiat* the cauſe of all theſe miſchiefs (for *Joan* had been pardoned, had not he with a ſe rious Tumult enraged the Queen.) Tho that followed him, ſome were puniſhed i other places, and at ſeverall times, among whom was *Thomas Grey*, and ſome wer pardoned. Alſo *Elzabeth* was caſt int *Priſon* by the malice of *Gardner* Biſhop *Wincheſter.* Without doubt her Life was ſtake, had ſhe not wiſely anſwered Que ſtions propounded to her concerning h Faith; They did ſeverely at that time pu niſh all thoſe that were Enemies to the Re ligion of the Church of *Rome*, amongſt who was *Cranmer* Arch-Biſhop of *Canterbury Nicholas Ridley* Biſhop of *London*, an *Hugh Latimer* Biſhop of *Worceſter*, the refuſing to abjure their Faith, were bur to aſhes.

The Queens Marriage with *Philip* was no ſolemnized, and Cardinal *Pool* being ſent fro

the Pope, all the Errours of the *English* are purged, as it were, and all confessing their sinnes are received under the Popes Tuition.

The fame was at this time, that the Queen was with Childe, she was so glad of it, that she commanded to let loose many who were prisoners in the Towr; Amongst which were the sons of the Duke of *Northumberland*, who were before condemned to lose their Heads. But all this hope vanished, when the Queens Conception poved to be but a Tympany.

That there might not lack Examples of Piety, the Queen restored to the Church all the Goods she possessed belonging to the Church, and when she was told, That by so great bounty the Crown-Lands would be much wasted: She answered piously and prudently, That she preferred her souls health before all the worlds good.

Philip in the *interim* went to *Brussels* to his Father *Charles*, and obtain'd from him the Kingdom of *Spain*, and his other Dominions before his Death, then he returned for *England*; Then again he went to *Callis*, to wage Warre with the *Frenchman*, and he staid upon that business above eighteen Moneths, the *English* murmuring, and the Queen lamenting for his absence.

Thomas Stafford at that time was instigated by the *French* to make Warre against the Queen, and landing in *England* with an Army, he wan the Castle of *York*, but he was soon conquer'd, and taken by the Earl of *Westmerland*, he was then beheaded at *London*, and his followers were hanged.

The Queen, though it were against the Articles agreed upon, put her finger in to assist her Husband, and sent an Army, under the Command of *Pembroke*, to assist him to beleaguer St. *Quintins*. The *French* attempting to relieve the place with victuals, were forced to fight, and they were beaten, and the chief of their Nobility were taken, amongst whom were the Dukes *Momorancy*, *Mompensier* and *Longovill*, *John Borbon* Duke of *Anion* was killed, whereupon the City yeelded. This Victory was imputed chiefly to the *English*, but it was recõpensed with a greater loss, for *Calis* having more Forces drawn out of it, then could be spared, was assaulted by the Duke of *Guise*, who would not let such an opportunity slip, and being repulsed, he came valiantly on again, so long, untill it was forced to yeeld, after this City had been in the hands of the *English* two hundred years; *Guyna* followed this, though it were gallantly maintain'd by the besieged, and so the *English* were thrust forth

of all *France*. The Queen was wonderfull grieved for the loſs of *Callis*, ſhe ſent a great Fleet, and burnt ſome Villages, but had ſmall comfort for her great loſs. Peace then was confirmed between both Crowns, but *Mary* fought not for it, who took ſuch griefe of mind for the loſſe of *Callis*, and was ſo weak of body by reaſon of her *Dropſie*, that ſhe ended her dayes, in the year of our Lord, 1558. the fifth yeare of her Raign, and the three and fortieth year of her Life.

ELIZABETH, *Queen of* England France *and* Ireland.

Anno 1558.

ELIZABETH Daughter to *Henry* the eighth by *Anne* of *Bullen*, ſucceeded her Siſter *Mary*, being raiſed to the Throne from the Priſon; By her Coronation the Papal Authority fell again the ſecond time. All the Ceremonies *Mary* had brought in, ſhe aboliſhed, and reformed all according to the Rule of her Brother *Edward*.

Being ſhe was of a flouriſhing age, and had a moſt flouriſhing Kingdome, it could no be but ſhe ſhould be ſought unto by many Lovers that were at emulation for her. For at once *Maximilian* the Emperour, the kings of *Spain* and *Sweden*, the Arch-Duke of *Auſtria*, and the Duke of *Angiers*, ſent to wooe here, but they were all put by; Firſt, becauſe the Queen would not marry, for at her Inauguration, the Condition was, That ſhe ſhould marry no ſtranger, whereby there was hopes left to the Natives for ſo great a Match.

The *French* and *Scotch* they hoped to prevail much

much by reason of her tender years, being also she was a woman, whereupon they invade and spoil the *English* Frontiers, for *Mary Stuart* Daughter of *James* the fifth, had married to *Francis* the second, King of *France*, and the *French* King pleaded his Right thereupon to the Crown of *England*, because his Wife was allied to *Henry* the seventh, and *Elizabeth* was born by a second venter; *Henry* the eighth his first Wife being alive, and so was accounted as a bastard by her Enemies. But *Elizabeth* to win the Love of her Neighbours, sent help to the Subjects of *Scotland*, who by the malice of the *Guisians* were extreamly afflicted, and the business was drawn to this head, that Peace was ratified between *Elizabeth*, the *Scotch* and the *French*, and all the *Roman* Catholicks that nested in *Scotland* were commanded to be gone, & the *English* Colours that the *Frenchman* had taken up wrongfully, were wrested from him. *Mary* when *Francis* was dead, returned for *Scotland*, and made a firm Agreement with *Elizabeth*, untill such time as Envy and Ambition growing up, the Agreement was violated by the ruine of one of them, and their Sister-like Concord was dissolved. For *Mary* her second Husband she was married to, was *Henry Darley*, Kinsman to the *Stuarts*, and one that was the most beautifull amongst Princes, who being

afterwards slain, as 'tis supposed, by Feminine fraud, she fell into the hatred of al her Subjects and when after that in spite of the Nobliity she made *Bothwell* partaker of her bed, and for his cause made Warre upon her Subjects, she fell into all misery, and being captivated, she was kept so long time, but at length she made her escape, and fled into *England* to *Elizabeth*, who received this miserable woman in her Arms, She was at first liberally entertained, but after, when she began to move Dissention in *England*, where she was entertained, being a most bitter enemy to those of the Reformed Religion, she was kept more narrowly. For eighteen years she was held in prison, sometimes with more, sometimes less liberty, untill such time as she grew fierce by reason of her Captivity, and to riot in hopes of the Kingdom, laying snares for the Queens Life, for that cause, at the request of the several Orders of *England*, she was beheaded. Also the Duke of *Suffolk*, who had secretly gone about to obtain *Mary* for his Wife, was put to the same death before her. *Elizabeth* in the mean while sent assistance to those of the reformed Religion in *France* that were in trouble, and for a pledge the strongest City in *France*, *Haver de Grace*, was delivered up to her; but when she refused to quit it again, the *French* King laid siege to it, and wan it from her.

A

At that time a sharp *Dissention* sprang up between *Philip* the second, and the *Low-Countreys*, which grew to a Warre; and *Elizabeth* led by the affinity of the Religion, and the nearness of those Countreys, assisted the United Provinces with Men and Money. For *Leicester* was sent with Forces into *Holland*, but when he exceeded his Commission, and arrogated too much power to himself, & by fraud attempted to make himself Master of the principal Towns, he lost the States good-wil, & returned without honour into *England*. The Queen for this assistance was hated by the *Spaniard*, who had privately before laid snares for her life, but now he breaks forth into open Warre. For he raisd a mighty Fleet both in *Spain*, and in the *Low-Contries*, it being the best *Navy* for provision of men and munition that ever the ocean bare, and carried the presumtuous Title of *Invincible*, it consisted of one hundred and thirty *Ships*, in which were nineteen thousand two hundred and ninety Souldiers, eight thousand three and fifty Mariners, two thousand & eighty Gally-slaves; two thousand six hundred and thirty great Ordinance; and the 19. of *July* 1588, they came within sight of *England*, and was in hopes to devour it. But by the valour of the *English* and the *Dutch*, the Fleet was partly hindred, partly worsted, but especially

cially by a Tempeſt that roſe againſt it, the *Spaniard* was diſappointed of his hopes. From that time they break forth on both ſides into a fiery Warre, eſpecially by Sea, and in the *Weſt-Indies* and *Portugall*, the *Engliſh* did miſchief to the *Spaniard*, and received the like.

The Queen, when thoſe Clouds of a Tempeſt at hand were diſperſed, cauſed a publick Thankſgiving to be made unto God, who had delivered her, and in Triumphant manner ſhe rid through *London*.

She was not for all this free from Troubles, but by the Queens Wiſdom and maſculine Valour, they were even ſtrangled in the Birth; and *England* was made the receptacle of perſecuted and afflicted men, who fled by companies out of *France* and *Holland* by reaſon of the Wars there.

In the mean while Sir *Frantis Drake* was ſent toward *Hiſpaniola*, who made the *Spaniard* work enough in thoſe parts, taking *Cape Verde*, waſting *Hiſpaniola*, and he skirmiſhed in divers ſmall fights, with the *Spaniſh* Forces. But when there was no occaſion for a fight on the continent, he returned home with the ſpoil and honour. The next year alſo, then ſaid Sir *Francis Drake*, burnt and took ſix and thirty *Spaniſh* Ships laden with great riches that lay in the

the Haven at *Callis*, and brought them for *England*.

With the same successe almost the Earle of *Essex*, with a vast Fleet of *English* and *Dutch*, waited the Coasts of *Spain*, and landing his men wan *Cades*, and plundering the City, and burning thirty Ships that rode in the Habour, he came back for *England* laden with the spoil. After that the *English* Fleet, watching the *Spanish* Navy that came fraught with rich Merchandize that came from the *West-Indies*, was disappointed by their flying into the Isle *Tercera*.

France being involv'd in troubles, the Queen was pleased to assist the King of *France* with men and mony.

The King of *France* having reduced his Subjects to their Obedience, endeavours to mediate a Peace betwixt the *Spaniards* and the Queen, the Queen to satisfie the *French* Kings desires, sent an Embassadour into *France* to consult about it; But the States of *Holland* sent Embassadours to Queen *Elizabeth* to dehort her from the Peace.

In the yeer 1598. *Philip* King of *Spain* died, in the seventieth year of his age: he aimed at great matters, but was unfortunate in most of them, whereupon it came to passe, that the three Keys of the *Spanish* Empire (which his Father

Father so called, and willed him above all things to keep diligently) to wit, 1. *Gulet* in *Africa*, *Flushing* in holland, and *Cadez* in *Spain*, were neglected; The first taken in by the *Turks*, the second by the Confederates of the United Provinces, the third much impaired in its strength, and impoverished by the *English*, which his Father fore-seeing in his life-time, admonished to make Peace with the *English*, and the United Provinces.

Anno 1599. died that Reverend and a famous Divine Mr *Richard Hooker*, a man moderate, temperate, meek and virtuous, even to the best imitation, and left behind him a living monument of his reall worth, his Book entituled *Eccleſiaſticall Policy*,

Then Peace was confirmed between the *Spaniard* and the *French*, but the *English*, and the United Provinces refused to be comprehended in it, because they held it disadvantegious to their business. But making a Covenant, with joynt Forces they invade *Spain*. The *Spaniard* stirs up the Earl of *Tyrone*, who made a great rebellion in *Ireland*. *Essex* was sent thither to subdue the Rebels, and to make them conformable, but he scurvily neglected an opportunity of conquering the Enemy, and beyond his Commission treats with the Rebels concerning Peace. He was therefore called home, and commanded

commanded to answer for his fault, by his submission he found the Queens favour. Afterward prompted on, either by shame, or his ambition of the Kingdom, he raised an Army, and entred *London*, and when he purposed to have forced the Queen, his Forces ran away from him, and he was taken prisoner, accused of High-Treason, and lost his Head for it.

Charles Blunt was sent in his place, who in divers fights wonderfully subdued the Forces of the Rebels, though the *Spaniard* had sent many suppplies to relieve them; In a set Battel he overthrew *Tyrone*, and the *Auxiliary Spaniards*, and then made Conditions, driving them out of *Ireland*. *Tyrone* afterwards when he had tried all wayes, submitted, and humbly intreated the Queens Pardon. In the mean time *Richard Levison* and *William Monson*, with eight great Ships, and some small ones, went and spoiled the *Spanish* Coasts, and meeting the *Spaniards* Fleet coming from *America* with abundance of wealth, he set upon them, but was too weak for them, for he was disappointed. After that he mastered a very great rich Ship riding at Anchor in *Portugal*, and burning some lesser Ships, he returned for *England* with her.

At that time the Seminaries of the Church of *Rome*, & chiefly the Jesuites were banished out of *England*, because they caused troubles, and could not live quietly.

At

At last the Queen being feeble with age and hot disease, she died in the year 1602. and she departed a very good Christian, having named King *Iames* of *Scotland* Sonne to *Mary Stuart* to be her Succ ssour, when she had raigned fourty four years and four moneths. A Queen that was most endowed with all the Benefits of Nature, a comely Person, for her Body, but more comely in her Soul, she was an excellent Scholar, to be commended for her Goodnesse and Justice; She was a Mother to her Subjects, and a Subject to the Laws.

JAMES

JAMES, *King of* Great-Brittany, France *and* Ireland.

Anno 1602.

THe loss that *England* sustained by the death of *Elizabeth*, was abundantly recompensed by her Successour King *Iames*, and the union of the two Kingdoms *England* and *Scotland*. He was inferiour to her, neither for Religion, nor any thing else, and by new rejoycings he extinguished that grief the Subjects had conceived. He was a King the more happy, because he obtain'd a Kingdom by lawfull succession, that was no wayes embroyled with Warres & Tumults, but setled in exceeding great Peace. But as in the calmest weather oftimes clouds rise suddenly, & it fals to thundering and lightning, so the affairs of *Brittany*, though most peaceably, were endangered by the malice and conspiracy of some. The Ring-leaders were *Henry Cobham* and *George* his Brother, *Thomas Gray* of *Wiltshire*, *Walter Raleigh*, and other. Their purpose was *to kill the King but newly crowned, to change Religion, to raise Tumults, to let in Forrainers*: A terrible design. But this

this flame vanished into smoke, the principall being either put to death, or condemnd to perpetual imprisonment, or having their pardons granted to them. But least Peace should be disturbed by new Warres, he made Peace with the King of *Spain*, who was a sworn Enemy to the *English* Nation, it was solemnly confirmed on both sides.

Though Peace were settled abroad, yet there was occasion for new Troubles at home; For when the King had called a Parliament, a very horrible Conspiracy was detected, the chief Author of it was one *Catesby* a *Roman Catholick*; He having hamper'd some other men in the same business, endeavoured at one stroke to root out all the *English* Nation, as it were by Lightning from Heaven. For hiring a Cellar under the Parliament-House, he laid in a vast deal of Gun-pouder, which he purposed to set fire to, and so to blow up at once all the Parliament-House, together with the King, the Prince and all the Nobility; but the matter was discovered by the importunate care of the Conspirators, who gave warning of the danger to the Lord *Mounteagle*, Sonne to the Lord *Morley*, a Member of the Parliament, and one that they loved very well. In this Vault there were found terrible Instruments of this damned wickedness, that a man would wonder at, which were presently

ſently taken away. Then the Conſpirators were executed, *Catesbey* with his companions, *John* and *Chriſtopher Wright*, and *Thomas Pierce* flying to his Arms was killed with a ſhot, others were taken and executed: Amongſt whom was *Everard Digby*, who was unwillingly drawn into this Conſpiracy, for otherwiſe he was a man of excellent parts. And thus that hainous wickedneſs that had troubled the devils themſelves, was purged away.

In *Northampton* and *Warwickshire* new tumults aroſe, firſt by *Fines*, then by *John Reignold*, that led them, but this faction was ſoon allayed, and the Authors were puniſhed,

In the mean time *Frederick* Count Elector *Palatine*, came to *London* to marry *Elizabeth* King *James* his Daughter. The Marriage was ſolemnized with wonderfull pomp; but all theſe joyes were overſhadowed with clouds of ſorrow, for on the ſixth day of *November* 1612, Prince *Henry* departed this life. Various reports were ſpread abroad by the vulgar, as if indirect means had been uſed, but his Phyſicians gave it under their hands, that he died of a violent, malignant Feaver. *Charles* the Kings ſecond Son ſucceeds him in the Principality of *Wales*.

About this time that Gallant and Noble Spi-

rit Sr. *Walter Rawleigh*, after fourteeen yeares imprisonment, made addresses to the King to get leave to visit the new-found-World in *America*, to which he gave him liberty and a Commission under the great Seal to set forth Ships and Men for that Service; his Reputation and Merit caused many Gentlemen of quality to venture their Estates and Persons on the Design: Many considerable adventures were performed, though with great difficulty, but more especially that of the taking and burning St. *Thomes*. Information being sent to *Gondimer* who was Embassadour here in *England*, never rested assaulting the King with importunity for reparation. *Rawleigh* no sooner comes a shore at *Plimouth*, but he had secret information, and did endeavour to get from thence in a Bark for *Rochell*, but being apprehended by Sir *Lewis Stuckly*, he is brought to *London*, and committed to the Tower. *Gondimer* that looked upon him as a man that had not only high abilitias, but animosity to do his Master mischief, being one of those scourges that Queen *Elizabeth* had made use of to afflict the *Spaniards*. Having now gotten him in the Trap he laid his Baits about the King: In *October* he was brought to the Kings Bench-barre at *Westminster* before the Lord Chief-Justice, where the Records of his arraignment at *Winchester* were opened,

opened, and he demanded why the judgement should not be put in execution: *Rawleigh* replied that Judgement was void by the Kings Commission for his late expedition; The Lord Chief-Justice replied, the opinion of the Court was to the contrary: He required time to prepare for death, but it was answered, the appointed time was the next-morning: Accordingly on the morrow he lost his Head on a scaffold in the Palace-yard.

The Earl of *Buckingam*, as great in Title as favour, was now grown a Marquesse, and lying in the Kings bosom, every man paid tribute to his smile; *Worcester* and *Nottingham* are taken off, for him to be Master of the Horse, and Admirall of *England*.

Queen *Anne* about that time fell sick and died. She was a Queen to be had in everlasting memory for her Noble vertues. The King also fell sicke, but by Gods assistance he recovered.

The *Palsegrave* in the mean time, who had married *Elizabeth*, by the prompting forward of some of the *German* Princes, was chosen King of *Bohemia*. The Emperour was wonderfully enraged at this Election, and, proclaimed Warre against him, driving him first out of *Bohemia*, and afterwards out of all *Germany*, who in *Holland*, the common re-

fuge for all wretched people, found a bountifull and safe entertainment. But *James*, that he might help his sonne in Law, made a motion for a Marriage of his Son *Charles*, and the *Spaniards* Daughter.

Charles is sent into *Spain* through *France* by Land, where he saw upon his journey, *Mary* Daughter to *Henry* the fourth. He was received in *Spain*, in outward appearance, magnificently, but a dissention arising between the Duke of *Buckingham* and Count *Olivares*, the principall Don of the *Spanish* Court, the Treaty for the Marriage was drawn out at length, but *Charles* being impatient of delayes, was called home again by his Father, and arrived safe in *England*, and afterwards he married *Mary*, whom he had affectionately beheld in *France*.

What remains to be spoken of Kings *James*, is either scarce worth recording, or not so consonant to the truth. He died at last of a disease of the Spleen, though there were false reports spread abroad that he was poysoned, when he had reigned twenty two yeers, and was fifty nine years of age, in the year 1625. He was a true *Platonick* Prince, a Husband worthy of his Wife, an honest Father to his Children, a good King to his Subjects, because he was a Prince he was the Most Learned, and he

he was the Best Prince by reason of his Learning.

When this King reigned, the *English* Plantations were setled in the *Indies*, as in *Virginia*, which Country Sir *Walter Rawleigh* first discovered, and in the *Barmudoes*, whither an infinite multitude of inhabitants presently resorted, building publick and private houses, and made a Commonwealth. The same was done by others in *New-England*, to the great comfort of such as were distressed and fled thither.

Charles *the first*, *King of* Great-Brittany, France *and* Ireland.

Anno 1625,

Charles the first succeeded his Father, being twenty five yeares of age. The first design he had was to marry *Henrietta Mary*, Daughter to *Henry* the fourth King of *France*, as he purposed before, who landed in *England* the 22 day of *April*, and was received magnificently.

Then a Navy was prepared against the *Spaniard*, (for all friendship was grown stale between these two Kings, by reason of the breach of the Marriage, and the business of the *Palatinate*) he joyned with the Ships of *Holland*, and sent away toward *Spain*, and first assaulting *Cades* and not prevailing, they set up sail to Sea, and spoyling all the *Spanish* Vessels they met, they return for *England*.

Now a Covenant was made between the *English* and the United *Provinces*, and they resolved with joynt Forces to tire out the *Spaniard*, but *Charles*, whose Exchequer was emptied by reason of his great Expence of his

Spanish

Spaniſh Voyage, and ſetting forth of his Navy, was forced to call a *Parliament*, but *Buckingham* the Kings chief Miniſter of State, and moſt dear unto him, had yet given no anſwer to his Charge, whereupon they denied to ſupply the King with Subſidies, wherefore he was forced to finde out ſome other wayes to raiſe monies, wherewith he provided a mighty Fleet once more, wherewith, aſſiſted by the *Flemiſh* Ships, he ſpoiled all the *Spaniſh* Ships they met, either coming from *Spain*, or ſailing thither, and did wonderfully annoy the very *Spaniſh* Coaſts; but when the *French* were not ſpared, a ſtop was made in *France* of ſome *Engliſh* Veſſels, and the Merchants Goods were Confiſcate. The Miniſters of the Church of *Rome* had heightned the indignation, thoſe that came into *England* with the Queen, and theſe did what they could privately to trouble the *Engliſh* affairs. They were commanded to leave the Land, but they were ſent away with good gifts and rewards. The *French* offended at this as an injury, ſent Monſieur *Baſſompeir* Extraordinary Embaſſadour into *England*, who prevailed ſo farre that ſome were recall'd.

The *French* was not ſatisfied with this, but forbad all Commerce with the *Engliſh* ſubjects, and *Charles* did the like. Envy increaſing,

Lewis oppreſſed the *Rochellers*; *Charles* ſent relief to the beſieged, though he prevailed but little, ſome mens hearts flagging, who returned for *England*, and for their ſluggiſhneſs, they were caſt into priſon. But chiefly ſharp complaints were charged by the Parliament againſt *Buckingham*, who was the Commander of this Expedition: *That he had delivered ſome Sea Towns to the Cuſtody of ſome Souldiers that received no pay from the* Engliſh, *and had made ſtrangers Commanders of them in Chief. That to the great detriment and hazard of the Kingdom, he had brought* German *Souldiers into* England. *That by his perſwaſion one Parliament was called after another and nothing done. That he had put many worthy Noble men from their places undeſervedly, and put men leſs deſerving into their places. That Warlick Expeditions undertaken imprudently had always an ill end, as was freſh in memory by the* Rochell *buſineſs. That Merchandiſe failed by this means. That he had turned another way ſuch preparations as were made for Warre, and had deſtroyed a multitude of Shipping by his ill managing of buſineſs,* &c.

Charles to ſtop al farther proceedings againſt *Buckingham*, preſently diſſolved the Parliament, and being overcome with the continuall prayers of the beſieged, he raiſed new Forces

to

to send to assist the *Rochellers*, under the cōmand of the Duke of *Buckingham*, but when he was ready to Embarque himself, he was stabbed with a Knife by *Felton* an *English* man (who by this act did sacrifice himself for his Country) but he was taken when he had done it, and was hanged for his pains.

Then a new Parliament was summoned; the King complained that Tunnage was denied him, the answer was made that such supplies were never granted to the Kings but upon urgent necessity, and therefore it were better that he should look to prevent the wrongs that were every where crept in, whereupon the Parliament was once more Dissolved.

Then there was a *superseedeas* to all business, for if any man did not pay that Custom he incurred the Kings displeasure, and if any did pay, then he incurred the displeasure of the Parliament, and hereupon grew cause enough for following mischiefs. The King offended at the malepartness of the Parliament, cast Sir *John Eliot* and some other Members of Parliament into prison, and appointed Judges to take cognizance of their Fact, they supposing themselves chosen besides the custom, deferred to meddle with the business, being doubtful what to do, the King pressed them on one hand, and the people on the other. The Kings Offi-

cers

cers sent messengers to the Merchants, whom they call usually Adventures, exhorting them that they would set their Merchandise to sale, as they were wont, saying the King would take care of all, only let them pay their Custom, which thing they refused to do, without consent of *Parliament*.

The other Merchants did the same, for it was fresh in their memories, that about an hundred years before, the Merchants had a penalty set upon them, who paid their Custom, the *Parliament* being against it, in memoriall whereof, that posterity might not plead ignorance, a Chappel was built, which at this day is called *Alderman-Bury*; and a stranger Merchant, who paying the Custom, had set his Merchandise to sale, was excluded from all Commerce. And for this reason there was cause given for both sides to be displeased. In the *interim* Peace was ratified with *France*, and the Queen was brought a Bed of her first-born *Charles*. The *Spaniard* also was hampred with divers Warres, and want of moneys, and therefore he thought it better to make *Peace* with *Charles*, than to be brought to a finall desparation, yet the King and his subjects were never the better agreed.

New and greater causes of dissention arose: The King had taken care that the Book of Common-

Common-prayer should be re-printed, that such as had not the same gift of minde, might have something for their imitation, and by a set form should be stirred up to more attentiveness. This form was read in Churches and Houses at that time through all *England*. But the *Scotch*, a scrupulous people in their opinion, who are more afraid of the name of *yielding*, than *resisting*, and would sooner *offend against Religion* than *the Ceremonies of it*, did publickly refuse it, but they especially, who held forth affected purity, were called Puritans.

Charles to regulate the obstinate, presently musters an Army to invade *Scotland*. *James Hamilton* was the cause of it, who was sent into *Scotland* to allay the peoples mindes before it should come to a Warre, but he dealt deceitfully, for having a desire to the Crown of *Scotland*, he endeavoured to raise dissentions; and hoped to fish best in troubled waters. The *Scotch* on the other part, that they might not idly wait for their own destruction, meet the King with their Forces, but their Banners and Ensignes were not displaied, and in token of humility they laid their Arms down before him on the ground. But when both Armies stood now ready, the *English*, that they might not strive with their Bre-

Brethren, refuſed to fight, wherefore he was forced to make peace with the *Scots* upon no good conditions, which being ratified, he came back to *London*.

He was ſcarce returned, but ſome factious fellows, and ſuch as by troubles and Warre hoped to make their own advantage, ſpeak againſt the Kings ſluggiſhneſs, and ſtirred him up; who was already prone enough to make a new Warre againſt the *Scots*; whereupon he goes once more with an Army into *Scotland*, and by the ſame contumacy of his ſouldiers, as before, he was fruſtrate of his intentions.

The *Scotch* alſo made a nearer agreement amongſt themſelves againſt the King, which they called their [Covenant.] The King therefore when he was diſtreſſed for want, cals a Parliament, and asks Subſidies of them, but it was in vain, wherefore he was forced fly to to other Artifices. The Queen that was preſſed with the ſame care the King was, dealt with the Earl *Charles Roſſet*, and with other Miniſters of the *Barbarines*, *Panſanius* and *Cunæus*, to procure a ſupply out of the Popes Treaſury (yet it is ſuppoſed that the King knew nothing of it) promiſing if ſhe prevailed, that the Catholicks in *Ireland* ſhould have greater liberty in their Religion. But *Roſſet* denied that any ſuch aſſiſtance could be granted to any, unleſs

unleſs to a Catholick Prince (as they term it) but if the King would abjure the reformed Religion, and cleave to the Church of *Rome*, he promiſed all aſſiſtance; but he hating ſuch a ſacrilledge, nothing was done.

Roſſet for this buſineſs was in great danger; for the *Engliſh*, who after they had renounced the *Roman* Religion, hated his name more than the Plague, or death it ſelf, when they ſaw that his followers had more freedom, and were not ignorant of *Roſſet*, who was the Author of it, they make a tumultuous head againſt him, that they might tear in pieces this hurtfull inſtrument of ſo hatefull ſuperſtition; but he hardly eſcaping in diſguiſed apparell, hid himſelf amongſt the friends of the Queen Mother, *Mary de Medicis*, who at that time was in *England*, and afterwards he eſcaped all danger, by the aſſiſtance of *John Juſtinian* the *Venetian* Embaſſadour, and Embarking himſelf he ſailed into *Flanders*; but when he came to *Rome*, Pope *Vrban* the eighth rewarded his good ſervice with a Cardinals Cap.

The *Iriſh* in the *interim* were broke forth into a new Rebellion, and the Parliament uſed all means to finde a remedy for ſuch a miſchief. And the King being not at quiet, cauſed the Liturgy to be new printed, which he

he impoſed upon all the Churches in *England*, and forbad all Ceremonies to be uſed otherwiſe than they were in Queen *Elizabeths* daies. In the mean while, that no new cauſe of diviſions might be wanting, ſeven *Romiſh* Prieſts are caſt into priſon, and are condemned by the Parliament to ſuffer death; but the *French* Embaſſadour pitied their miſerable condition, and ſued to the King for their pardon, the King anſwered he could grant nothing in that buſineſſe, without conſent from his Parliament. Then it was motioned to the *Parliament* who preſently yeilded to it. The King when he knew this, thought by an importunate anticipation to gain the thanks of that buſineſſe to himſelfe, and of his own accord commands the Prieſts to be freed from the priſon. The Parliament was angry at the Kings over-forwardneſſe, and changed their former decree of freedome into a ſentence of condemnation. The King he began to urge their diſcharge, and to ſtand upon it, reſolving never to leave the buſineſſe untill the *Parliament* were met in a full number, and ſhould give their finall determination. They of their own accord cauſe one or two of theſe Monks to be put to death. It is wonderfull how great good-will of the people they procured to themſelves by this deed, eſpecially when by their publick writings they

they began to infringe the Kings Authority using such sweet words to the people; that might win their good liking of it. The King in the House of *Peers* complains of the insolence of the Lower *House*, and by a sharpe Speech inveighed against their stubbornuesse, saying that he neither could or would wink at so great affronts. Others again complain against the Kings too great *Power*, and desire remedies.

The King in the mean time strove to put out some from their places of publik employment, and to put in others; amongst the rest, he put out *Mountjoy* from his Lievtenants place of the Tower, and put in another that stood fast to his part. The Lower House interprets this businesse, as if the King strove to draw all the power of Government to himselfe, and accused this new Lievtenant before the Upper house, for a factious person, and who was before condemned by the Judges to dye, and therefore a man unfit for so weighty an imployment. They added farther that this matter could not be without danger, for he having the command of the Tower might destroy all the City of *London*. The Upper House answered, *That unlesse they would put their sickle into another mans corne, it were wickednesse in them to hinder the King in that matter, for it was an ancient,*

and

and received prerogative of the Kings, openly refusing their consent.

Nor was it long ere a multitude of Servants (which they call Apprentices) and a rabble of of other people, came to the Hall door, crying out and thundering, that unlesse they would remove out of that place the Lievtenant of the Tower, who was a Papist, a factious, a wicked and unworthy man, they would turne all upside down; and they prevailed by this meanes so far, that both the King and the Lords were forced to consent.

Nor was this furious multitude of the people content with this, but they made a fresh onset to abolish the Government of Bishops, and would have them all to be forwarned the Parliament House, for that they were addicted (as they pretended) to the Church of *Rome*, and to force them to it, they run like furies into *Westminster* Abby, that was venerable for it's Antiquity, and they fall in their rage upon the Garments, Organs, Sepulchres, and spoil all that was either comly for its Ancientnesse, pretious for cost, or to be valued for curious Workmanship; they hardly spared the Bones and Ashes of the dead, their impure purity had hurried them so farre. Then they runne to the Kings Court, crying, urging and thundring out the same things. The King bad them

them all go about their busines, threatning them with severe punishment that refused, and lest the next day they should terrifie him with greater multitudes, he fortified himself with a stronger Guard. The Parliament either fearing themselves (or because they would not be inferiour to the King) require a strong Guard of Souldiers to defend them, the Earl of *Essex* might be the Captain of it. The King neither granted nor denied it. Then they attempted a new business, and that was not usual, appointing an extraordinary Assembly in the City, that should manage all weighty & great occurrencs, and this they did, without the Kings leave or knowledge. And to weaken his Majesty the more, or rather to satisfie the insolence of the people, they cast twelve Bishops into prison, because they went about to maintain their priviledge by the publick Charter. That business much troubled the King, and all those that loved the publick quiet above all things, but they that hoped to finde some good for themselves out of these tossings and tumults, did laugh in their sleeves, fomenting the troubles, and turning every stone, untill such time as the Earl of *Bristol*, and his sonne were involved in the same danger (*Strafford* the year before lost his Head to satisfie the people, who was a man of a commendable and most approved understand-

ing) *William Laud* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, Primate of *Englād* followed him. But now th touched his bowels, for they began to accuse t Queens Majesty, as if she had privately cau the troubles in *Ireland*, and had secretly mov that people (that are of themselves inconsta enough) to rebell. The King moved with thi accused five of the Lower House, and one of t Upper House of High Treason. Their Nam were, the Lord Viscount *Mandevill*, Mas *Pym*, Mr *Hambden*, Sir *Arthur Haselrig*, M^r *H is*, and Mr *Strowd*, clearly damonstrating th they were the men, that had given occasion f these Tumults and Dissentions.

The Articles of their accusation were thes

That they endeavoured to overthrow the Fu damental Laws, and the Kings Authority.

That they strove to alienate the hearts of t Subject from him.

That by the same Artifice they had solicited t Kings souldiers to revolt.

That they had procured strangers to help them possesse the Kingdom.

That they attempted to cast down the Parli ment and the Priviledges of it.

That they contrived to bring both Houses themselves, and to their Opinions, and therefo the caused that concourse and commotion of t People.

Lastly

Lastly, *That they had blown up this fire of War against Majesty.*

These Articles being read to the Lower-House, the King required that some should be sent to seize presently on their Writings, but some were sent to the King to dissuade him from it, and in the name of the *Parliament*, they would be Surety for the fidelity of the Members accused. But the King answered, that he required Obedience from his Subjects without enquiring into his Reasons. Others again urged, That the King by this Act had overthrown the *Priviledges* of *Parliament*, and noted this Accusation to be a famous Libell.

The King was resolved to oppose Force against Force, he requires assistance from the Souldiery, and hasteneth to the Hall with five hundred armed men after him, and commanding them all to wait at the door, he only entred into the House with an angry Countenance, and when he saw none of those that were accused, he seriously relates his good Intentions to the *Parliament*, and to the Laws & Priviledges thereof, requiring that those Members he accused might be delivered up to him, and so he went back to his *Palace* the same way he came, and sent a Herauld once more to bid out those he had charged. Then he goes

again himself to the House, where the rest
the Members sate, and did renew his discours
whereby he expressed his good Inclination, a
laboured to remove the envy from himself, th
lay upon him, saying, That he would chan
nothing, nor do otherwise than what was do
in Queen *Elizabeths* dayes; Then he went
Dinner to one of the Sheriffs houses, and w
in some danger by reason of the enraged mu
ritude. But the Lower-House taking Counse
with the Upper, resolved by all means to re
venge this rigour of the King that he had us
against their Priviledges, they presently put t
City in Arms, caused them to shut up the
Shops, and the sitting was adjurned for fi
dayes. Also the Parliament forbad the Citizen
that no man should help the King to finde o
those that were accused, rendring the King
hatefull to the People as they could, and sh
king his Authority. The King, when he mig
have made use of this Division between the t
Houses to overthrow the attēps of the Peop
breaks forth into violent anger, sets a Gua
upon the Tower of *London*, and once more
clares the accused to be guilty of High Treaso
forbidding al men either to conceal them, or
convey them away, promising their Estates
any that should discover them, either alive
dead. But men were so farre from obeying t

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ing, that the accused Members, guarded with multitude of Citizens, took their places again before in *Parliament* yet this was not sufficient, for the *Parliament* published through the City, That the King intended to ruine the Citizens, That his Forces were now ready to do it, which did not a little exasperate the minde of the Citizens: But the Aldermen of the City took a better course, and humbly certified the King, That the Commonality were too much incensed already, and therefore he should let passe bitter counsell, and finde out someway to compose the matter. The King answered them with the greatest moderation, greatly complaining that his Authority was violated.

But the *Parliament*, when they had brought the businesse so farr, thought not fit to give it over, but on the 16 day of *January*, in the year 1642, raised a vast multitude of Citizens, and others, as it was pretended, to defend the Houses, that they might assemble freely, and letters were forthwith sent to other neighbouring Counties, whereby they were commanded to draw up in Arms all the Forces they could, under colour to defend the Laws and Liberties, upon this occasion there came together a mighty Army, so that at least 20000 were ready at a beck.

The King having timely notice of it, leaving

the City, makes haste to *Hampton* Court, commanding his Counsellours to follow him, especially the Earls of *Essex* and *Holland*, but they refused, wherefore the King with a small company, took his journey like one that fled, so that for haste, being he had no Purveyors, to provide room for him sufficiently, He, his Wife and Children the first night, were constrained to tumble all in one Bed.

He being now escaped from out of their hands, by Proclamations endeavoured to maintain his own Cause before the whole world, but he wanted help.

It was otherwise with the Parliament, for all *London* now stood against the King, ready in Arms. The Streets and cross-wayes were stopped with *Chains*, and Barres; and Canons maunted; Also the *Parliaments* Forces were augmented by an addition of foure thousand Horse Souldiers that came to them. The Boats and Barks were fitted for the Warre, and most of the citizens servants and Apprentices, were at a call to joyn with the *Parliament*, and being armed what with Clubs, what with Sticks, what with *Swords*, and other Weapons, they came and gnarded the *Parliament*-House, with Halberd-men; And from that time the meeting was not at *Westminster*, as before, but in the City, that they might the better with the more

of the Citizens to themselves, and be nearer to their business. Though the King being asked his opinion thereof by *Essex*, did flatly deny it, wherefore they are resolved to set upon the Kings stubborn minde (as they said.) They commanded the Governours of Sea-Towns, not to obey the Kings Orders, unless they were confirmed by the Authority and Seal of the Parliament, at one blow almost cutting off all the Kings Authority. This might have been prevented, had he by good counsell taken possession of those Towns, and put in Souldiers to keep them for him.

The King, when he saw they provided Force, & that he was not safe at *Hampton* Court, rides presently to *Windsor*, thither came the *French* Embassadour to him, who offered to be Umpire between the King and his Subjects, but when neither King nor Queen would give any great credit to his words, he did prevail but little. But now the King first saw that he was deceived of his hopes, when he imagined that *Wales* and *Yorkshire* were revolted from him, at the report of what was past, and for fear of them his counsel was troubled.

But the Parliament (which the King in his straights was not ignorant of) thought fit to proceed, and did prescribe Conditions to the King, namely, That the *English* should be

governed the same way as the *Scotch* were, and so that they might call a Parliament as often as they pleased, and assign Offices to whom they thought fit, that the Bishops should be ejected out of the Parliament, whom they found more addicted to the Kings side, and many such like Propositions.

In the mean time, the Houses take into their Power the Towns of greatest concernment, amongst which *Hull* was one; The King had sent the Earl of *New-castle* thither before to demand it for himself, but the Townsmen, who had first received order from the Parliament, being doubtful what to do, were between hope and fear, but then being confirmed with a farther order from the Parliament, they excluded the King. Wherefore being defrauded of his hope, he resolves upon more milde counsels, and sent Letters to the two Houses, desiring them not to proceed so harshly, to leave off their violence, protesting his Innocence and sincere intention before God and man. But the Parliament little moved by these words, take care in the mean time for the business of *Ireland*, giving Licence to *Martin Tromp* the Admiral of *Holland* to search all *Dunkirk* ships, even in the very *English* Havens. Also *Digby* and *Lunsford* that were addicted to the King, are accused of High Treason, the one was taken

the other escaped into *Holland*. Then they send Messengers to the King, and gave him thanks for his Letters, desiring his Majesty to returne to *London*. The King, though he were pleased with their gratitude, yet refused to come to the Parliament, least the people by their Insolence should again put him in danger. The Parliament was much displeased with this refusall of the King, because the traffique did not proceed well, and because they could not press their designs as they would. Whereupon the Lower House drew up an Humble Remonstrance *wherby they desired Power to bestow all places of Goverment both by Sea and Land, upon whom they thought fit, and to fortify Towns with Ammunition and Provision necessary, as they pleased.* And proceeding yet farther, *They asked that the old Servants of the Queen, both English and French, and such as were her Priests might be banished, and the Bishops and Lords addicted to the Popish Religion, might be excluded from the Parliament-House. That a Synod of fifty Ministers might be called. That the Princes and Lords should be forbidden to go out of the Land, or to make any Covenant with forraign Princes or Commonwealths, without the Parliaments consent.* Lastly, *They desired that the king should take an Oath to hold no counsell with the Queen in Church or State affairs.*

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The Lords of the Upper House were not well pleased with these Propositions, for that the Kings Authority was palpably infringed by them. The Lower House was angry at that, and fell to their former Artifice, and threatned to raise the people, and incite them against the Nobility, as Enemies to the Commonwealth, and addicted to the Kings side. The Lords regarded not their threats, untill they saw the Commons uniting themselves by counsel from the Lower House, and (which is to be admired) they found the Commissioners of *Scotland*, to joyn with them against the profit of their own Country. At last they were terrified with these things, and fore-seeing greater dangers, they consent, though it were against their wils. Twenty chosen men therefore are sent to the King with these Conditions, which when the King beheld, he undertook to ask Counsell thereupon, and to deliver his minde in writing. But when he was pressed with straights on all sides, he yielded to these Conditions, namely, *That the Parliament should store the Cities of the Kingdom with provision, upon this ground that the King should first be made acquainted what provision they would make, and to bestow the Offices, so that of three men chosen, the King might choose one. As for the Bishops and the rest, as being matters of great moment, he would*

would advise further. The Kings Consent was received by the *Parliament* with great applause though they could have desired the termes of his Grant had been larger, for by this Authority they increased in power as much as the King decreased. They brought the business so far, that the power should be in their hands so long as the *Parliament* sate, which they meant for ever: For the King by a dangerous Indulgence, had granted them leave before to sit so long as they pleased, they being not to be dissolved without their own Consent. And that this power granted to them might not prove unfruitful, they presently put out some Governours, and put in others. Nor are they content with this, but being higher by the Kings Grants, they petition that the six Members should be cleared from all guilt, and to be freed from attainder the King was resolved to yeild to all. and did grant whan they asked.

The Kings courage was so farre weakned, that he lifted up the Power of his Adversaries, and pulled down the hopes of his friends, who trusting but little to his over great lenity, thought it best to avoyd the strokes or misfortune now hanging over their heads. *Part* of them forsaking the *Parliament*, went home to their houses; *Part* of them preferring voluntary banishment before continuall fear, went

out

out of the Land; for they had now got the power of all into their hands, & did what they pleased, no man daring to whisper against it.

And now that plenty of *Parliament*-members was so diminished, that in the Upper House there were left not above five and twenty, in the Lower house scarce fourscore, the Kings friends still falling off, that at last there were hardly 16 in the House of Lords. In the mean time they raged fiercely against those that were addicted to the *Romish* Religion, and they provide a Fleet with the Kings Treasure, to defend the Mediterranean Sea upon all occasions, whereby his *Power* was diminished, and his authority broken. The Queen also was so tired out with so many calumnies and aspersions, that she resolved to sail into *Holland*, and to accompany her *Daughter* to her Husband the *Prince* of *Orange* to whom she was espoused. And the Parliament to leave the King naked of that succour easily yielded to it. The King that he might clearly demonstrate that he by his presence had been no cause of any of those evils, before his departure had consented to the Petition of the *Parliament*, to exclude the Bishops out of the House, (which was not the least of his failings) And to discover his minde plainly toward the Reformed Religion, he caused severe Statutes to be published against the *Papists*

and

and banished all their Priests out of the Kingdom. 'Tis marvellous with how great joy the people accepted that. Bonfires were made in triumph at *London*, and in other places, it may be it was done, because the Kings Power was now ended.

The Queen in the mean time imbarqued at *Dover*, and with true tears took her last farewell, fore-seeing that this departure of hers was an *omen* of a most sad Divorce.

The Parliament in the *interim* asked the Kings consent upon some Governours of the Kingdom they had chosen. But the King who was now sensible of his errours, began to draw back, and to delay the business. They impatient of all delayes, send Commissioners to him, to let him understand, *That the Parliament must flie to their Arms, and defend their Authority by force, unlesse the King would presently grant their just Petitions* (as they said.) And when the King resolved to remove farther from *London*, they entreated him not to do it, but rather if he would not, he should let his Sonne live at *London*. The King not wondring a little at this Petition, answered, *That he was by these Propositions much amazed, but what to answer he knew not. He would have them lay their hands on their hearts, and would search whether of the two gave the cause now of mischiefs that would arise from a*

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Civil Warre. As for his Sonne, he would at a fit time provide for him, and that neither of them would go from London, unless they were afraid of the Insolency of some people there. And that he desired to procure Peace by all means, not caring who took up Arms, for he would rest on Gods providence. So their Messengers were dismissed.

But the *Parliament* supposing they were not now to demur, command all the Lieutenants of the Counties by their Edicts, to flie to their Arms, and to compell all their Subjects that were fit to bear Arms to repair to their Colours; And forthwith they unpoured all those Officers the King had made, and made new ones by their own Authority. The most excellent and the wisest men were of opinion, that all that provision of the *Parliament* would dissolve into smoke. The *London* Counsel also thought themselves wronged by this unusual and unheard of boldnes in the *Parliament*, for by this means they were stript of all their Authority. They complain of it to the King, but what should he do, whose hands were already bound, and he did not strive to unbinde them. Then they put up their humble *Petitions* to the *Parliament*, to which the principal Citizens of *London* subscribed their hands.

But when they waited for an Answer, as it was requisite, the principal of the Subscribers were punished.

punished. So all things grew worse and worse. The King in the mean time, who was not ignorant of the *Parliament* Attempts, called all his Nobility to him, that he might put a stop to the *Parliament* proceedings; The *Parliament* to lull the King asleep with fair words, used all devices, and when this would not do, they overweigh him with complaints & crimes, *As that he had hearkned to a change in Religion, and given cause for the uproars in Ireland, specially they that were most powerfull with him, secretly bespotting the Queen.*

They added, That the Instruments of the *Pope*, of the *Kings* of *Spain* and *France*, were resolved to restore the *King* to his former Authority, and other things that served to justifie their own proceedings, and to make the *King* faulty.

The *King* published his Declarations, labouring to remove these aspersions from him, and to decline the hatred of them, yet prevailed nothing, for the *Parliament* by a new Declaration, did both support and augmented the former Articles, complaining that the greatest injury was done to themselves by the *Kings* forsaking them.

The *King* in the mean time takes his journey for *York* together with the *Prince*, the *Palsgrave*, the Duke of *Richmond*, and some other of the

Nobility

Nobility, being resolved to be deluded no further, but to oppose Force against Force, and the Right he could not maintain by yielding, to maintain by Arms.

The Parliament did not sit still, but fortified the chief Towns with Ammunition and Souldiers, especially *Hull*, a City of greatest concernment.

Also the Earl of *Warwick* was sent with thirty men of Warre, to guard the *English* Coasts, and they call Vice-Admiral *Pennington* back again by speedy Messengers, who had transported the Queen into *Holland*, and under pretence of subduing Rebellion, they gather a mighty mass of money.

Charles in the mean time to overthrow their Commands, prohibits what they would have by Edicts to the contrary; but they disobeying the King, did their work by frighting him with threats, which was a great grief to moderate men.

The King when he was come to *York*, was received with the highest affection of his Subjects, and before them all he removeth all that envy of Popery that was charged upon him.

But the Parliament, who were not well pleased with the *Yorkshire* men for this, sent Letters to the King, inserting fair speeches, to pacifie his anger. They write a counterfeit Letter in the name

name of *Elizabeth* Countess *Palatine*, as written by her, wherein they did foully defame the States of *Holland* for her ill entertainment amongst them. To avoid the hatred of this business, *Jonchimus*, the States Embassadour, complained to the *Parliament* of the falsity of that report, because his Masters *Honours* were much shadowed by it, whose spendor and benevolence to ward strangers, was sufficiently known to all the world; and he prevailed so farre that these counterfeit Letters were publickly burnt.

A Rumour also as false as the former was scattered abroad, that a great fleet was made ready for King *Charls* in the *Denmark* Havens and thus each on both sides strive to draw reputation and authority to their party. They had long enough banded in words, they must now come to blows. Ere long they break forth into open War. The King calls all the Knights of the Garter, and all others that by the band of Nobility held from the Crown, to come to him to *York*. The *Parliament* contrarily made it death for any of them to go to the King, yet of the lower house twenty Members revolt to the King, making more reckoning of the Kings commands than of the *Parliaments*.

In the mean time there followed an humble

Petition of the men of *Kent*, to the Parliament, wherein they humbly desired,

That nothing should be done without the Kings consent.

That the Liturgy might not be altered.

That the Bishops might be restored.

That they would not suffer the Fundamental Laws of the Land to be antiquated without the Kings permission, nor Arms to be raised without his command.

That some good means might be found out to make an agreement, &c.

But the Parliament not only denied to answer them, but they severely punish him that brought the Petition, and the Earl of *Bristol* that received it, casting both of them into Prison, to cut off for the future all way for such requests, their fellows not a little raging at it, and saying openly that that liberty was unjustly taken away, whenas they had listned to other Petitions that were farre more unequall than that was.

The Parliament in the mean time, when they found nothing done by the Commissioners they had sent to the King, resolve to execute their former commands, they command the Lieutenants of Counties to perform what they formerly had enjoyned them, and presently to raise such an Army, who willingly went about it,

it, hoping from troubles to finde occasion to do their business, yet some looking deeper into it, refused to raise Arms without the Kings Order.

Also the Houses purposed to remove *Pennington* that was come back again, because they found him more enclined to the King than to ther *Parliament*, but he denied to yield to them unless the King should force him to it. The King trusting of his fidelity, refused to discharge him, & to receive *Warwick* whom they would substitute. But the Lower House (the Upper House being against it, who held it unfit to proceed without th Kings consent) presled the business, and confirmed the first Election, and being exasperated by the Kings inclination, resolved seriously for to make a Warre of it. All the provision of *Hull* or other Garrisons, they commanded to be brought to *London*, fearing least the *King* should at some time possess himself of the Town and Ammunition: But they to whose trust these things were committed, would not deliver them without command frō the *King*. They valued not all their threats and commands to have the Governour of the Town delivered up unto them.

In the mean time the *Sommetsetshire* men detesting the obstinacy of the *Parliament*, by example of the Men of *Kent*, presented an humble

Petition to the *Parliament*; but they offended with their boldnes, command it to be burned by the Hangman, to deterre the *Sommersetshire* men from profering any more such *Petitions*, who were charged to come in no greater multitudes than was requisite.

The King also desired to sail into *Ireland* with a sufficient Army to tame the Rebels. But the Houses fearing least he should allure the Rebels to joyn with him, and being strenghtened with their Forces, should return for *England*, denied him his request, and preferred their own fears before the relief of so many miserable men. He in the mean time deposed the Earl of *Essex* from being Chamberlain, and *Leicester* from being Deputy of *Ireland*, and the Earl of *Holland*, for their disobedience. But the Houses on the contrary forbid all of them to do any such thing without their prohibition, on penalty of their lives; also they confirmed *Warwicks* Authority. And that they might fortifie the mindes of all men the more, and exasperate them against the King, they spread a report, that there was a great provisiō made by him for Warre against the Commonwealth and the Laws, saying that all the subjects were therefore freed from their Oaths. The King holds forth the contrary in his Declarations: And when some *Lincolnshire* men came to him in Troops, and offered to de-

fend

fend the Kings Cauſe, he forbad them ſtifly; and to manifeſt to al his love of Peace, he commanded them all to go home again, upon the condition that they ſhould return to aſſiſt him when they were called. He detained only 500 Foot, and 50 Horſe for his Life-Guard. Many of the Nobility were drawn by this lenity of the King to revolt to him. The Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, that had done him ſo many injuries, asking pardon of the King, was friendly received by him. This was the cauſe that many others fell away, ſo that in the Upper Houſe there remained not above fifteen, and they the moſt bitter againſt him. Theſe with new repreſentations concerning the Education of his Children, the Officers of the Kingdom, & ſuch like queſtions wearied the Kings minde. But they prevailed nothing, for thoſe Captains and Souldiers that were muſtered againſt the Rebels in *Ireland*, leaving their Colours freely, fled to the King at *York*: Whereupon the King augmented his Life-Guard to 1200 Foot, and 200 Horſe, all deſcended of Noble Families, and for the greater Honour to them; he made the Prince of *Wales* their Captain. Theſe being required to manifeſt their fidelity, did all ſwear unanimouſly to defend the Kings Cauſe, but all the Nobility offered willingly to raiſe ſeverally 200 Foot in Arms, if occaſion were.

By which constancie of the subject, and by a small summe of money he received out of *Holland*, the King began to be cheered with new hopes,

Then he appointed the *Yorkshire* men to meet him at a certain place, on the 13th day of *Iune*, not farre from [illegible]k, who accordingly came with about 60000. The King with his Sonne, some Lords, 600 Horse, and a considerable party of Foot, met them there, and with a premeditated speech, he declared his good intention toward Religion, the Parliament, and to defend his own Rights & Kingly Dignity. Also he made an Apology for the good of his Souldiers that were present; then he shewed unto them the Acts of Parliament: Lastly he promised good pay, if any man would assist him, because he desired to use the help of his subjects rather than strangers. This Speech was received by some with great applause, others made their humble Petition that the King would hold a good correspondency with his Parliament, and desired that he would send those Lords back to the Parliament who had revolted from them. But the Earl of *Lindsey* the Kings Chamberlaine, and *Lovel* foreseeing the dissention might rise from this Petition, suppressed this faction at the beginning. Whereupon they were displeased, and divers men went away

away from the King. But the King accompanied with twenty thousand men came to *York*, and commanded them all to return to their houses.

The Parliament was not ignorant of this business, they accuse the said Lords of Treason, because they had hindred the subjects from Petitioning freely for relief of their grievances, not remembring what example they had given by refusing the Petitions of the men of *Kent* and *Sommersetshire*, and not only so, but had severely punished them for offering their Petitions.

Then they raised an Army of 10000 Foot, and 2000 Horse, and send them towards *York*, hoping they would increase by others coming to thē: And they borrowed a sufficient summe of Money from the *Londoners*, who strove who should bring most of their silver & guilt Plate, and whatsoever pretious things they had, hoping of great advantage they should receive by it. But the Kings misfortune began, when 20000 pounds were detain'd by the Exchange, being published at *London*, which the Queen had borrowed, with the Crown Jewels laid to pawn; this was a mighty stop to the Kings proceedings. The Houses increased the more, who (some in vain being angry at it) endeavoured to raise a great Army. The King also, who had

with advice made delaies, & spun out the time, could no longer wink at these preparations for Warre, but by Letters, by *Policy*, by open Warre, he did presse the businesse unc[illegible]stantly, and with great impatience. And he politiquely attempts to take *Hull*, having obtain'd the consent of some of the Garrison. But *Hotham* who commanded the Garrison refusing to let him in, though many Souldiers ran away, yet by a fresh supply of the *Scots*, he was disapointed. Because this succeeded not, he turns about to make conditions for peace, and he offered the Houses to come presently to them, and to punish severely the Authours of disagreemẽt, so they would leave *London* that seditious City, and choose some other place, as *Oxford*, *Winchester*, *Cambridge*, *Yorke*, *Bristoll*, *Nottingham*, for to assemble at. But the Houses would name no other place, least the City of *London* should be displeased at it, for they had more need of the *Londoners* than of any others. The King, when that would not take, proclaims all men guilty of Treason, who should assist the *Houses* with Money, or any other supplies; and he threatens the *Londoners* that if they did it, they should lose all their priviledges (as they have very great ones.) The Honses on the other side set as good a glosse upon their Cause as they were able to do. Mens minds and inclinations

were

were distracted by these means. The people who are easily led by blinde errour, and outward appearances, stuck fast to the *Parliaments* cause. Others who were of a higher rank, by reason of their Families, paid Tribute freely, least the Houses should send men to strain on their Shops, under a colour of necessity: All the Nobles almost held with the King.

The King in the mean while fortifies *Newcastle* and *Barwick* with Garrisons of *English*, wherein doubtless he hurt himself, and alienated the hearts of the *Scots* from him. For it was agreed upon before to have them kept by the *Scotch* souldiers, and not by the *English*. But when help came from other parts, and the *Scots* were undervalued, they studied to advantage themselves only, and though by holding forth *Peace*, he had won many mens hearts, yet being driven by despair, he attempts by force to gain *Hull*, which he could not do by *Policy*. First he possessed himself of their Fals of Waters, and then of their publick Waies, that the Towns men might want necessaries, but by their Courage and Valour he lost his labour. The Houses now *Proclaimed* openly Warres; and they made the Earl of *Essex* Generall of the Foot, *Bedford* of the Horse. The King makes the Earl of *Cumberland*, a very Noble man, and faithful to his Soveraign, Generall of his Horse,

and

and in the mean time ſet forth his Declarations to the world, and requiring *Hull* to be delivered up to him, that he might puniſh the inſolence of the Governour, but nothing prevailed. But that Warre *Proclaimed* might not want its ſolemnities, the King ſet up his Standard firſt at *Nottingham*. But when he ſaw a ſmaller concourſe of men than be believed would have been, he again turns about to maks conditions. He ſent Meſſengers to the Houſes to excuſe the fact, and to deſire Articles of *Peace*. But the *Houſes*, who knew that this proceeded more from his neceſſity than love, made uſe of all advantages, cauſing the *Kings* Commiſſioners to brought as Delinquents before the *Parliament*, overthrowing by this means the Law of Nations.

Then they ſend to the *King* that unleſs he came ſpeedily to *London*, and ſent away thoſe Nobles to the *Parliament* that were fled from them, that they might be tried for their Lives, and their Eſtates might be confiſcate to maintain their Army, they would never lay down their Arms. A very hard condition, and no wayes to be anſwered but by the ſword. Some there were that counſelled the *King* to yield to this, but he had yet courage remaining. After ſo many great preambles, at length Warre is denounced.

But

But we ſhall pull in our ſails, unfolding the cauſes of theſe diſſentions briefly and ſuccinctly as we reſolved at firſt, and ſo haſten to a concluſion, leaſt entring afreſh into a large field, we ſhould tire both our ſelves and the Reader. Pardon therefore this long digreſſion, and I ſhall proceed.

It was now come to open Warre, and the Victory was doubtfull, ſometimes falling on this ſide, ſometimes on that, with no ſmall loſs of blood on both ſides. All the particulars are ſet down at large in Books written to this purpoſe, whither I remit the Reader that deſires further knowledge of it.

At that time Prince *Charles* fled from *Scilly* to *Jerſy*, in order to his going into *France*, to his Mother.

Eſſex was Generall of the Parliament Forces, *Fairfax* he ſucceeded in his place. Divers Battells were fought here and there, many Towns vanquiſhed: For the greateſt part the King had the worſt of it, who was afterwards alſo beſieged at *Oxford* by *Fairfax*, and was conſtrained to fly away in a diſguiſed habite, and he came to the *Scots* that were at *Newarke*, hoping to be received with great humanity by ſuch good ſubjects as they boaſted themſelves to be.

The Parliament being informed that the King was

was fled to the *Scots*, ordered that the *King* should be kept at *Southwell*, & *Ashburnham* who had escaped with the *King*, should be sent to *London*, both which were disobeyed, they letting *Ashburnham* escape, & caried the *King* into the North to *New-castle*, alledging that he was as well *King* of *Scotland* as *England*, and therefore they had a Right in disposing him; but at last it was agreed, by the Comissioners of the Parliament, and some of the cheife Commandres of the *Scots* Army, that for the sum of two hundred thousand Pounds to be presently payed, they would deliver the King, and some Garisons that they had in possession, to the *English*.

But when both Fortune and fidelity failed, and there was no care taken for him in his affliction. They when they could not be good, would not be bad, and to keep their hands clear, they delivered the King to the *English*, under those conditions, and (as they say) that no violence should be offered to his Majesty.

The *English* being now Masters of their desires, carry the *King* to *Holmbey* Castle, from thence to *Hampton* Court, whither he had fled before for Refuge, now a Prison. Which place seeming not safe enough for him, he went away

away to the Isle of *Wight*, to be guarded by the Waters and Colonel *Hammon*: using a crafty excuse, for a certain Letter was left on the Table, whereby the King was advertised, that there were some that laid wait for his life, whereby he was frighted, and fled to a safe place in the Isle of *Wight*.

The people, though before they were enraged against the King, now pitying his case, and seeing their errors, resolved to plead his Cause: They offer their humble Petitions to the Houses, that they would not refuse to condescend to make peace with the King, and they prevailed so farre, that at last the business came to a Treaty, with a great deal of seeming satisfaction on both sides, with great applause, both of the King, the Houses and the People; but afterward there was an humble Petition exhibited to the Parliament, wherein some desired that the King might be tried by the Laws and Justice, and all further Treaties with him to be laid aside, to which they denied to give an Answer.

The Army and some of the Parliament not being satisfied, they march partly toward *Newport*, to the King, who now was a Prisoner at large, and conveyed him into *Hurst* Castle; Then marching toward *London* again, they possessed themselves of the City, and cast some

of

of the Houſes into Priſon, whilſt the reſt who foreſaw this Tempeſt, ſaved themſelves by flight. Here we may ſee an example of Gods judgement, for they that before had ill treated their Maſter, are non compelled to ſuffer.

All that conſented to the *non*-addreſſes, are reſtored to their Honours and Places. Then the King, in the year 1648. was taken as a Priſoner of Warre, and carried to *Windſor*. The remainder of the Parliamēt with others, erect a new & unheard of Tribunal, to take cognizance of the Kings caſe. Judges were choſen, whoſe Names are generally known.

This was done in the year 1648 in *January*. The King was brought before the High-Court of Juſtice, and was accuſed of theſe Crimes:

That he gave the cauſe of the cruell bloodſhed in England *and* Ireland.

That he had born Armes againſt the Parliament.

That he had given Commiſſions to his Sonne and others to wage Warre, that he might exalt his own Authority, with the high detriment of the Commonwealth, whence they concluded, that he was guilty of Treaſon, and ſo he was a Traitor, a Tyrant, and an Enemy to the Commonwealth.

The King ſmiled at all theſe things, and gave no anſwer: being further urged, he refuſed to give any anſwer.

Where-

Whereupon they proceed to Sentence, *That he was fallen from all his Dignities, was guilty of High-Treason, and therefore was to lose his Head for being a Tyrant, a Robber, and an Enemy to the Commonwealth.* Some making a great shout.

The Sentence given, they proceed to execution, though the *Holland* Embassadours, *Adrian Paw*, and *Albertus Joachimus*, with the *Scots*, did their best to hinder the proceedings. He obtained leave for Dr *Juxton* Bishop of *London*, and two of his Children to be with him, these for his bodies, him for the comfort of his soul. At length he sent away his Children with Gifts and Tears: only he kept the Minister by him, to the last moment of his life. The *Prince Palatine* and the Duke of *Richmond* came to bid the King their last farewell, but the *King* refused it, least they should interrupt the present joys of his soul with new lamenting. At last the 30 day of *January* was appointed for his execution: And the *King* ascended the Scaffold erected before his Banqueting-house; from whence he made his last Speech to the *People* there present, and when as now he had sufficiently professed his Innocency, he then prepared himself for death, and laying his neck on the Block, his Head was cut off by a disguised Executioner, and he changed a troublesome life for a quiet death: In the Year 1649.

FINIS.